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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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STREET SALES

GERMAN PUBLICITY METHODS AROUSING RESENTMENT IN U.S.

New York Talks of Recall Of Several Prominent Diplomatists

BROKEN PLEDGES

Inspired Statements Misrepresent Course of Lusitania Negotiations

APPAM LAWSUIT

Owners Start Admiralty Proceedings To Regain Possession

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 21.—Resentment exists in Government circles in Washington over the disgraceful publicity methods of Teutonic diplomatists and more than hints that, unless these activities, which the American Government is beginning to find embarrassing, are discontinued, it will probably be considered necessary to ask for the recall of several prominent diplomatists.

Count Bernstorff is accused of turning the German Embassy into a publicity bureau and giving out misleading statements. As an instance, it is stated that there has been a flagrant breach of the pledges of secrecy on the subject of the Lusitania negotiations, reports being repeatedly sent out, these being clearly officially inspired, deliberately misrepresenting the situation.

The American Government is particularly annoyed that information was given out making it appear that a decision had been definitely reached by America to recognise belligerent merchantmen armed for defence as cruisers, that could be attacked without warning. No such decision was reached.

The truth was that Secretary of State Lansing made such a proposal to all the belligerents, but it could not be enforced unless all the nations concerned agreed to it.

Washington, February 20.—The owners of the s.s. Appam have brought Admiralty proceedings to regain possession of the liner.

German Prisoners Include 1916 Class

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 21.—German soldiers recently taken prisoners include recruits of the 1916 class.

Government Punitive Force Has Restored Peace in Kwangtung

Advance Against Rebel Strongholds Is Delayed Owing To Lack of Transport

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 22.—According to Chinese reports, Admiral Li Chun leaves Peking shortly for the central and upper Yangtsze, to inspect the defences. The Ministry of the Navy is at present consulting with the Chiangchuns of Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuen, concernin" the formation of a special naval squadron for the Upper Yangtsze.

Chiangchun Lung Chi-kwang wires from Canton that the movement of the combined Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces, under General Lung Chi-kwang, has been delayed, owing to lack of transport on the Hsikiang, but, as soon as the difficulty has been overcome, an advance will be made against Mengtsze and other cities in Yunnan and Kweichow. Lung Chi-kwang reports that peace has been restored in Kwangtung.

Officers Rewarded

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 22.—The Kuo-chuan-pao has published the system regulating the rewards to be given to officers for services rendered in suppressing the revolutionary movement in the South-West. For the capture of a place of strategical importance, a rank is given; taking part in a great victory, the arrest of famous rebels and the keeping of good discipline among the troops is rewarded by an order of merit.

The former Imperial Bodyguard (Chin-wei-chun), which is still under the control of Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kiangsu, will be sent to the west at an early date.

The six per cent domestic loan for the first year Hung-hsien (1916), amounting to 20 million Dollars, will be issued shortly. The loan is redeemable within three years, in six instalments.

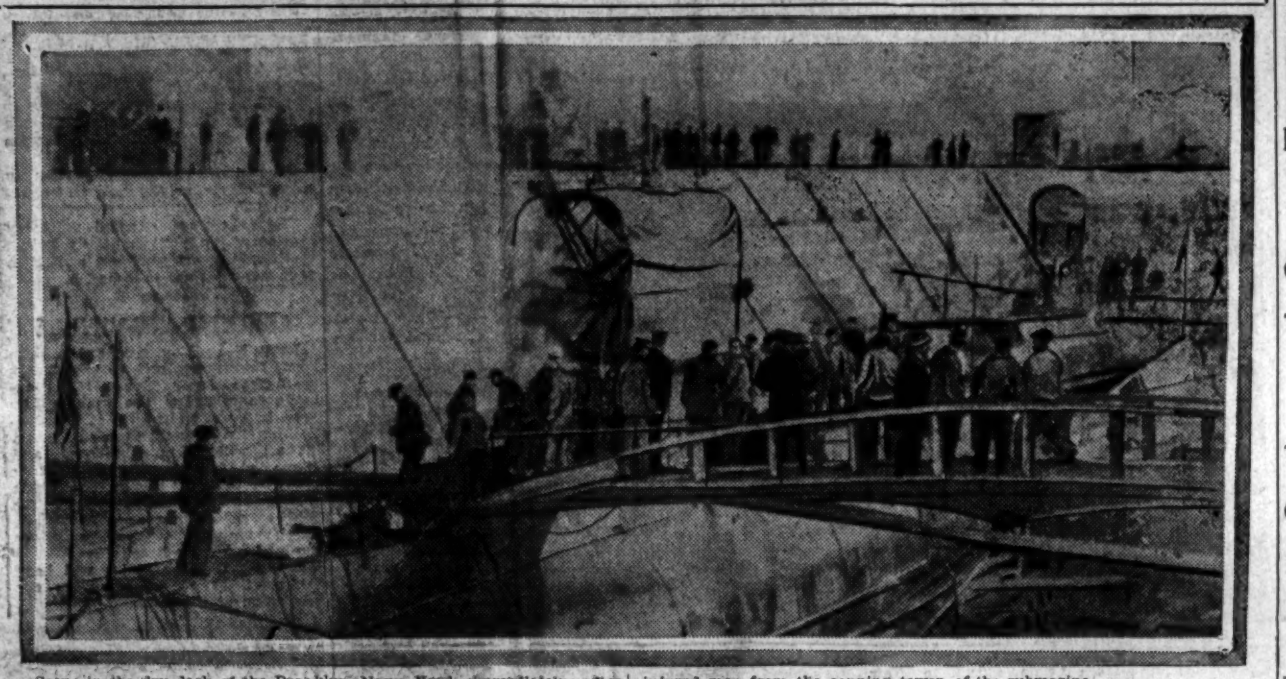
According to the Peking Daily News, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador at Rome, who was Minister to Peking ten years ago, will become successor of Mr. Hioki and will be treated as being in the rank of an Ambassador. Japanese circles in Peking opine that Mr. Hayashi will not come to Peking before the Japanese Legation has been changed into an Embassy.

Big Fight in Progress

According to the Shunpao, the Diplomatic Corps has received a telegram from the Commissioner of Customs at Chungking that the belligerents commenced severe engagements on the 18th and fighting is still going on.

The Asiatic Daily News says that General Hsiun Hsiang-sheng, who won the battle of Luchowfu, has been granted the rank of a 2nd class Baron, Generals Li Pin-chi and Wu Pai-fu third class Barons, and Wang Chen-ping 1st class knight.

Rescuing American Victims Of Latest Boat Disaster



Scene in the dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, immediately after the explosion of the E-2, in which one man was instantly killed, three fatally burned and twelve seriously injured, showing rescuers taking out the injured men from the conning tower of the submarine.

The explosion is thought to have been caused by a defective battery. Secretary Daniels has ordered a rigid investigation.

Germans Won't Allow Raw Materials Import For Belgium's Relief

Britain Offered Supplies, But Was Ignored; 'Policy of Impoverishment,' Says Grey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 20.—Sir Edward Grey, in a memorandum on the industrial distress in Belgium, says that Great Britain offered months ago to send raw materials for the industries of Belgium, through the Relief Commission, provided Germany permitted their free importation and did not requisition the stocks. Four months have elapsed and Germany has not replied.

Indeed, it is perfectly clear that the Germans intend to proclaim that the distress in Belgium is due to the allies, while they are determined that the industries shall not be relieved until they have taken the last ounce of raw materials and goods to Germany and have driven Belgian labor to emigrate to Germany, or to work in Belgium for the Germans. Figures are given which show the immense amounts of the materials taken to Germany from Belgium.

Sir Edward Grey concludes that, in view of Germany's fixed policy to impoverish Belgium, the British Government disclaims all responsibility towards the Belgians for the evils which Germany refuses to remove.

LONDON STRIKE LEADER UP BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Engineers Society Official Impedes Work At Government Munitions Factory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 20.—Thomas Rees, Secretary of the London district branch of the Amalgamated Engineers, was charged at the police court, today, with impeding and delaying the production of war material, by ordering a strike in a factory working under the control of the Ministry of Munitions. The question was one of payment for night work. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

2 Abortive German Attacks in Artois

Artillery Active on Whole Of Western Front; Violent Action North of Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 21.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated: There was artillery activity along the whole front, violent to the northward of Verdun. The Germans made two abortive attacks in Artois.

A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded munition depots to the south-east and south-west of Dienze. German aeroplanes bombed Luneville, Dom-Basle and Nancy, last night, doing only slight damage.

American Club Gets Strong Support at The Washington Birthday Celebration Dinner

Consul Sammons Tells of Efforts in U. S. to Secure Consular Building; 218 Dine at Astor House

From a huge frame on the wall of the Astor House ballroom the face of George Washington looked down last night while the American community of Shanghai celebrated the 184th anniversary of his birth.

Great flags, lent for the occasion by American warships in the harbor, hung at either end of the hall. On the black lapels of the men were tiny brothers of the larger pennants. Two hundred and eighteen persons sat down to the banquet given by the American Association. It was one of the most successful events of its kind ever given for Shanghai.

Behind a rose covered screen in one corner were Prof. Papini and his orchestra. When they played Dixie the man from Michigan joined the man from Louisiana in the applause that brought an encore. And when they played Marching Through Georgia, the man from Atlanta choked down the spirit of his grandfather and applauded with the rest, The Star Spangled Banner came well down the program. Those who knew the words stood and sang it. Those who didn't pondered over their careless youth and determined to learn it as soon as they got home.

The program of dishes was as typical of the United States as the music. It began with Louisianne soup and ended with a Bombe Liberty. In deference to our cosmopolitan citizenship, French peas and O'Brien potatoes were admitted to the honorable company of the Washington Pudding.

The Committee

The committee that is to be thanked for the excellent evening consisted of Mr. J. W. Gallagher, Mr. W. A. Reed and Mr. F. J. Raven. Consul-General Thomas Sammons and Judge C. S. Lobingier were the guests of honor.

Dr. S. A. Ransom, as head of the American Association, presided at the dinner. After Mr. Curry and Mr. Heen had sung, Dr. Ransom rose at the head table and made a short talk. He read a telegram of congratulation from the American Association of North China. Dr. Ransom declared that it was the first time that the Association had attempted a thing of the kind and that he was pleased with what the association, ordinarily a business organization, was able to do socially.

"Now that we are all here together," he said, "I want to again suggest the desirability of a country club or a downtown club as a meeting place for Americans of Shanghai."

This was greeted by applause. Dr. Ransom continuing said that the Association, together with all other Americans, was pleased to welcome back Consul-General Sammons. He also expressed the appreciation of the community for the work done at the consulate by Mr. C. E. Gauss and Mr. M. F. Perkins during Mr. Sammons' absence. He then introduced Consul-General Sammons.

Consul-General's Speech

The consul-general told how glad he was to get back to Shanghai and endorsed what the chairman had said about the desirability of an American Club in Shanghai. Mr. Sammons said:

"Mrs. Sammons joins me in most hearty assurances that we are happy to be back with you and that we deeply appreciate the very cordial welcome that has been extended. We feel that we are exceedingly fortunate to have reached Shanghai before the twenty-second of February, when all Americans join in doing honor to the Father of our Country, and in recounting and extolling his manifold virtues, his matchless manhood, his splendid talents, his profound wisdom.

"It affords much satisfaction, therefore, to find such a representative gathering present, thus not only doing honor to the sacred memory of George Washington but in thereby adding support to the spirit of worthy emulation as well.

"Before starting on a rather extended tour of many of the important industrial centers of the United States, I called upon the President in the usual way, and then proceeded to such cities as Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco. In the meantime, I was twice called back from New York to Washington, for conferences with the Federal Trade Commission, which is conducting an investigation into international trade procedure and possibilities. This commission's researches, as published, includes inquiry touching upon syndicating or pooling of various industries in facilitating and promoting foreign trade.

Far East Business Interest

"As I was to confer with the commercial organizations, manufacturers and exporters of the various places visited, I also took advantage of the opportunity presented while in Washington to consult freely with the energetic men in charge of the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States located in that city. I found those gentlemen much interested in the recently organized American Chamber of Commerce of China and they assured me of their desire to cooperate most enthusiastically with Americans in China and with this new business unit of the Far East.

"Attention was called to the fact that the parent organization of Americans here is the American Association of China, of which you, Mr. Chairman, have the honor to be

(Continued on Page 2)

British Uganda Force Puts Five Times Its Own Number to Rout

Two Europeans, 35 Natives Defend Kachumbe; Slay All Opponents' Leaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 22.—The following official telegram has been handed to Reuter's Agency by H.B.M. Legation:—London, February 21.—An official bulletin states:—General Smuts reports that, on February 18th, an enemy force of 4 Europeans and 200 natives attacked Kachumbe, on the Uganda border. The strength of our post was 2 Europeans and about 35 natives.

The enemy were driven off, with the loss of 4 Europeans and 53 natives, a machine-gun complete, 45 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Our casualties were nil.

GREEKS DRIVE BULGARS BACK ACROSS FRONTIER

Incursion Made Near Doiran; Allies Place More Consuls Under Arrest at Candia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, February 20.—A Bulgarian patrol crossed the frontier, in the vicinity of Doiran, yesterday and came in contact with some Greek troops. The Bulgarians retired, after losing two men killed. One Greek was wounded.

London, February 21.—The Daily Mail Athens correspondent wires that the allies have arrested the enemy Consuls at Candia.

Paris, February 21.—A telegram from Rome states that the Greek cruiser Helle has arrived at Durazzo to protect the Greek residents there in the event of the arrival of the Bulgarians and Turks.

A telegram from Salonica states that Baron Schenk, the notorious chief of German propaganda in Athens, has left for Monastir.

Germans Pay M. 25.40 For £1 British Note

Considerable Amount of Enemy Paper Money Circulating In Kaiser's Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Times states that a considerable amount of British paper money is in circulation in Germany, a £1 note fetching 25.40 Marks.

The Weather

More rain may be expected. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.0 and the minimum 40.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 69.3 and 47.4.

ERZEROUM RELIEFS, LEARNING OF FALL, ABANDON ATTEMPT

Russians Capture Further 2,549 Prisoners And Six Guns

COMPLETE DEFEAT

Tsar's Forces in Full Possession of Upper Waters Of Euphrates

TO HELP BRITISH

Occupation of Upper Tigris Will Aid Mesopotamia Expedition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 21.—The two Turkish corps which were marching to re-inforce the garrison of Erzeroum turned back on hearing of the fall of the fortress.

An official communique reports: The Russians, pursuing the Turks, captured a further 2,549 prisoners and 6 guns, also much ammunition and transport.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed the Riga region, north of Kreuzberg, where artillery was also active. Two German block-houses were destroyed near Lake Sventen.

A successful mine explosion, on the Dniester front, wrecked a German mine-gallery, trenches and entanglements.

London, February 21.—A smashing blow has been dealt to the Turks by the capture of Mush and Ahlat, which finally severs all connection between the Ottoman troops in Armenia and Mesopotamia and means the complete defeat of the Turks from one side of Armenia to the other. The Russians are already in full possession of the upper waters of the Euphrates and their latest successes are bringing to them the occupation of the Upper Tigris and should prove of substantial help to the British in Mesopotamia.

Mush is an important road junction, a great store depot and a training center. It is stated that Enver Pasha is hurrying towards Erzeroum, at the head of a large army.

Montagu Expects State Ownership For Britain

War Likely To Necessitate Complete Change in Fiscal System And Colonial Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 20.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, speaking at Cambridge, yesterday, said that conditions after the war might necessitate a complete change in the British fiscal system and a large measure of State ownership or State control of industries. These questions were bound to assume tremendous importance and both Liberals and Conservatives should preserve an open mind on the subject and also regarding their relations with the Dominions, which would have to be considerably altered.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.....Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique..Mar. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of January 23 is due at Hongkong today, and here on February 27. Left Saigon on February 21, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The English mail of January 13 is due to arrive here on Friday morning, February 25. Left Hongkong on Tuesday, February 22 per P. and O. s.s. Nankin.

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NANYANG COMMERCIAL ACADEMY INAUGURATED

Aim Is To Plant Sound Business Morality and Better Feeling Towards West

Saturday afternoon saw the inauguration of another commercial school in Shanghai, the Nanyang Commercial Academy. The ceremony was attended by a big concourse of people interested in education, and several notable speeches were delivered.

Precisely at 2.30 p.m. the Principal of the institution, Mr. H. C. Wu, supported by the faculty and the guests of honor, mounted the platform, and delivered the speech of welcome. He explained that the new school aims at giving the younger generation of China a good commercial education, the inculcation of a better feeling towards the Western traders, and the planting of a sound business morality. He regretted the absence of Dr. J. W. Ross, the Canadian Commissioner of Trade and also Mr. E. I. Ezra, one of the pillars of education in Shanghai. He thanked the audience for braving the weather by being present and appealed to them for support towards the school reaching its aim.

Mr. Ho Heng-wha spoke at length on the supreme importance of international trade relations, on China having capable business men to conduct their own business direct with the manufacturers and producers abroad, thus keeping greater wealth in the country. For this purpose he urged the imperious necessity of China establishing more banking houses with ramifications throughout both Hemispheres. To crown all China's efforts to raise clever business heads, there must be nurtured in the commercial men's breast a business morality, the motto being "a Chinese merchant's word is as good as his bond."

Mr. Yii Tze-kiang, the Inspector of Education in Shanghai, said that he was deputed to represent H.E. Mr. Chow, the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, who could not come. His Excellency, he said, was very glad that another commercial school was being inaugurated. Being a keen business man and also a former Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, he recognised the utility of the School and he hoped and wished the Academy every prosperity. He felt sure that under the guidance of the energetic head and the able faculty prosperous and useful days loomed ahead for the school.

Mr. Chu Sao- ping, the head of the World's Chinese Students Federation School, dwelt on business morality. Without it any sound business is impossible. Students should always remember when they are out to do business that it would be better to deal in a straight-forward way. Dubious ways may succeed for a time but in the long run the merchant whose morality is high will succeed and the immoral one will fail. Honesty and fairness must be the policy and will spell success.

Mr. Lee Ten-hwei, President of Futang College, gave very sound advice to the students who, he said, should remember that it would be to their advantage in the future to give the closest attention to their studies and not pursue their lessons in a perfunctory manner. Application, assiduity and diligence will be well rewarded, especially in a school that has as its object commercial training, which requires the closest attention.

Before the guests dispersed they were treated to tea and cakes after which a few remained to go over the establishment.

The Academy is situated in an alleyway branching off North Chekiang Road and is an airy and commodious house, three stories high with a yard in the center. The school rooms, the lecture hall and the living rooms are all well ventilated and full of light.

The Principal is in residence which is a great advantage to the students.

No less than fifteen professors have been engaged and the lessons will be in the English language. All the teaching staff come from English and American Colleges and have experience at their back. Only commercial subjects, English grammar and correspondence will be taught.

The Academy was founded by private subscription among the merchants and business men. It starts with a roll of 150 students, residents and day scholars.

British Cruiser Takes German At Sea

This photograph was taken on board the Lamport and Holt steamship Vauban on November 30 when the British cruiser Vindictive stopped the liner while enroute from Bahia, Brazil, to New York, and made a prisoner of Konrad Muchenstein, alleged to be a German Naval Officer, who was captured by the Japanese at Tsingtau, escaped, and later after arrival in San Francisco became implicated in the conspiracy against American munitions plants.

The prisoner, Muchenstein, is waving his hand to the passengers. Lieutenant Pope, R.N.R., of the boarding party of the cruiser with marines, passengers, officers and crew of the Vauban are also shown.

The cruiser Vindictive is seen in central background.

American Club Gets Support

(Continued from Page 1)

President, and they accept, I assure you, that such representations as you may make on behalf of the American community, generally, are worthy of most serious consideration. I also found Mr. Straight, the President, and Mr. Foord, the Secretary, of the American Asiatic Association of New York evincing much interest in the Association work here in China as well as in the welfare of Americans generally.

"These gentlemen, as well as Mr. Goodwin, the active executive head of the headquarters of the National Chamber of Commerce, and others were given a further outline of our needs in the matter of permanent quarters for our Government officers at Shanghai, and they, one and all, sent their best wishes for our success in obtaining the necessary appropriation.

"On behalf of the general question of providing American Consulate premises throughout the world, I consulted with Mr. Goodwin, as with the President and other officers of the National Chamber regarding the proposal to bring the matter before the business men of the entire country through the powerful commercial organizations now affiliated with the headquarters at Washington, and it became evident that in case appropriations are not made in due course then the voice of the American manufacturers and exporters will be heard in no uncertain way.

Gets Encouraging Support

"I also took this question up with the National Association of Manufacturers while attending the International Trade Conference conducted by that representative organization in New York last December. On that occasion I found the same ready and sympathetic response that was forthcoming from all American business men wherever I went from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard.

"I have referred to this subject somewhat in detail because of the fact that I take a deep, interest in the movement to provide suitable American diplomatic and consular quarters abroad, and I may add that I have, in a measure, at least, practiced what I preached by recently presenting the American Consulate building at Yokohama to our Government—the result of a condition existing at that port for a long time whereby Consuls General purchased the building located on land donated for American consular purposes, and then, in turn, rented the structure to the State Department.

I found the manufacturers and exporters of the country, who are interested in foreign trade, highly pleased with the plans of leading bankers to provide adequate American banking facilities abroad.

Lastly I found that remarkable new organization, known as the International Corporation, prepared to perform an important international service in advancing American trade relations.

The Entertainment

The surprise of the evening was a mysterious sleight-of-hand performance by a troupe of Chinese. There were several grown men in the lot who, after producing practically everything but pianos from somewhere about their garments, contented themselves with fixing hard stunts for a small Chinese boy to do. The small Chinese boy did them all, in utter contravention of the ordinary structure of the human body and all the laws of gravity. After that everyone repaired to the main dining room where they were guests of the Astor House at its dance given in honor of the occasion.

Prof. Papini having worn out his violin and his orchestra, an entirely fresh band of musicians were ready for the dance music. A dinner was served in connection with the ball. At the western end of the big room, an American flag made of electric lights formed the center of the decorations. How long they danced beneath this we cannot say. They were still dancing when we went to press.

The event of the afternoon was the "at home" held by Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier with the staff of the United States Court for China at No. 17, Siccawei Road. In spite of the disagreeable weather hundreds responded to the invitation that included every American in Shanghai.

At the American School

The pupils of the Shanghai American School, North Szechuen Road Extension, heard a paper on the career of Washington, after which they were treated to a half holiday.

Shantung Conservancy Financed From the U.S.

A despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that Fan Fu, the ex-Director of Industrial Affairs of the province of Shantung, once failed in his scheme to effect conservancy works in the waterways in Southern Shantung, owing to lack of funds, but now a representative and an engineer of an American financial group have been engaged at Tsining-chow and they are inspecting the actual situation of waterways. It is reported that work will be carried out with American funds.

FELLA BOMBARDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 20.—An official communique reports minor operations in the Val Sugana. The Italians bombarded the Fella Valley, where important movements of troops and transport were noticeable. An Austrian aeroplane bombed Ala, without doing any damage.

BRITISH FORCES COST THREE MILLION DAILY

Total War Expense £4,300,000 Daily; Country Advances Loans of £169,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—Today's vote of credit was for £300,000,000, with a supplementary vote of £120,000,000, making the total war credits £1,720,000,000.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith moving the votes in the House of Commons, said that the Treasury had still in hand £102,000,000 from the last credit, which would carry on the public service till March 10, a period appreciably longer than was anticipated.

The expenditure of £4,300,000 a day had not differed much since September, while, since November, the expenditure on the army, navy and munitions had increased by £400,000 a day. Loans to the allies and the British Dominions now totalled £169,000,000, apart from advances totalling £423,000,000, made by the Bank of England for the Government.

They were spending daily £3,000,000 on the army, navy and munitions.

Mr. Asquith concluded: "With the vote for the coming year, the total for the war will be £2,082,000,000. He emphasised that rigorous steps had been taken to economise in military expenditure and to ensure that the money voted should be devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

EXPOSE TURKS' CLAIMS

Only 44 British Casualties in Aden 'Success'; Turks Lose 200

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, exposed the absolute unreliability of the Turkish official communiques. The former, as an example, mentioned the alleged Turkish success near Aden, where, really, only 5 British and 39 Indian soldiers were killed or wounded, while the Turks lost 200.

JAPAN GUARDS SUEZ

The Tokio correspondent of the Shanghai Nippo says that, owing to the action of enemy's submarines and German piracy, it is reported that Great Britain has required Japan to attend to the defence of the seas east of Suez.

Obituary

Capt. Hans C. Nelson

Tokio, Feb. 16.—Captain Hans C. Nelson, who arrived at Yokohama by the T.K.K. liner, Persia Maru, on his way to San Francisco from Manila died of Bright's disease at the General Hospital, the Bluff, Yokohama, Monday night. Captain Nelson was 66 years old and had been ill for some time. He was so seriously sick when he reached Yokohama Saturday afternoon that an application was sent to the United States Consulate General in Yokohama for medical aid. Dr. Warden, medical officer of the U. S. Consulate General, who attended him, found that the patient was so critically ill that it was necessary to send him to the General Hospital at once. Captain Nelson died shortly after his admission to the hospital.

Captain Nelson was formerly in command of the Maverick, which has been sold.

The body was cremated yesterday evening at the Municipal Crematorium at Negishi waiting further instruction from his relatives in America.

LEAP YEAR MASQUERADE

Leap Year Day comes but once every four years, and so the always up-to-date Astor House Hotel intends to signalize the occasion by holding a masquerade next Tuesday. The hotel's fine orchestra, under Mr. Inokay, will be in attendance, and plenty of fun is promised. It is rumored that practically the whole cast of the late Ali Baba pantomime will be present in costume. Tickets, which include supper, may be obtained from the hotel office.

Yes, Phyllis, the ladies will have the privilege of proposing to the gentlemen at this ball.

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BAZARSYAK POSITION TAKEN BY AUSTRIANS

Albanian Allies of Central Powers Occupy Barat And Pekinje; 200 Prisoners

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, February 21.—The Admiralty reports:—On February 20, at noon, German naval aeroplanes attacked the British coast. Bombs were thrown with good success on factories in the hinterland, on the railroads, docks and on the gasometer in Lowestoft. The main station and docks in Lowestoft were hit several times.

The gasometer broke down under the effect of bombs. Furthermore, two tank steamers were bombed. In spite of the enemy's fire and persecution by aeroplanes, all the German aeroplanes returned safely.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, February 20.—Italian theater.—In Judicaria, the Austro-Hungarian position at Carreola, near Lardaro, has been shelled heavily by mortars. On the Isonzo front, the artillery duels continue.

Balkan theater.—At Bazarsyak, an advanced position of the Italians has been taken by the Austro-Hungarians. Further south, the Austro-Hungarians have approached the enemy's lines south-east of Durazzo. The Albanians fighting on the side of the Austro-Hungarians have occupied Barat on the Ljume and Pekinje and have captured over 200 gendarmes of Essad Pasha.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Captain von Raben, who is tenaciously defending Fort Mora, in North Cameroons, shortly before the fall of Jaunde succeeded in sending a report to Governor Ebermaier, in which it was stated that Captain von Raben, after the surrender of Garrua, assembled the native soldiers, among whom there were Mohammedans and asked them whether they were prepared to fight to the last or would surrender. All the natives unanimously declared they preferred to die with their captain.

Deny Bank Failures

The Agence Havas spreads a report in the neutral press according to which two banks in South Germany, with a capital of 500 million Marks, had failed. This is entirely untrue. In view of the fourth war loan, this report has been prepared for obvious purposes.

The Russian newspaper Denj publishes sensational disclosures regarding illegal exemption from military service. The secretary of the recruiting committee in Petrograd, M. Devekke and a great number of military surgeons have been arrested, because they accepted amounts of 1,000 Roubles and more in each individual case.

The Russian press further reports from Moscow that a committee received in December, 1915, from the Government the amount of 200,000 Roubles for the relief of the refugees. The President of the committee, Prince Trubetzkoi, stated later, that, in December, a further 200,000 Roubles and in January 700,000 Roubles had been sent for the committee to the General of Moscow, which, however, never reached him. Where the money has become lost, is so far undiscovered.

The Denj further discloses how the newspaper Vetschanaja Vremy abused the anti-German campaign for blackmailing and threatened the proprietors of German houses with attacks if they did not pay amounts of 20,000 Roubles and more. When payment was refused, the editors of this paper showed photographs of these people in moving picture theaters as spies amidst the Russian population and this, in several instances, incited the mob to pogroms.

Duma Dissensions

This corruption, together with the reactionary policy of the Russian authorities, has awakened strong opposition among the members of the Duma. After the downfall of Prime Minister Goremykin, the new Prime Minister, M. Sturmer, tried to quiet the waves of indignation by personally visiting the party leaders, who, however, refused to receive him. Thereupon, the Prime Minister tried to invite the party leaders to an afternoon tea, in order to establish good social relations with them.

This, however, proved as unsuccessful as a recent meeting of the party leaders of the Duma showed. The majority of the Duma openly discussed points of accusation against the Government. The Socialist member, Scheidse, stated the program of his party to be freedom of the press, unhindered right to assemble, the right of Habeas Corpus, equal rights for all citizens, the abolition of class privileges and the re-establishment of the constitution in Finland.

He also announced vehement resistance against the present Government, as being against any true solution of social problems. Another member of the Labor party announced a fight against corruption and defalcations of the officials, as well as against the dearness of life, as being a consequence of these abuses. The member Markov, belonging to the reactionaries, protested against this program and declared that the alien subjects of Russia, such as the Mohammedans and others, were not entitled to any liberty.

He declined to discuss the Polish question, since, after the war, all Poles probably would remain outside the Russian Empire. He asked the Duma to postpone the discussion of all interior questions till after the war. The proposal of Markov is identical with the Government's plan to obliterate the fight for freedom and liberty in Russia by what it calls patriotic duties.

The Russian Premier, M. Sturmer, has notified the senior committee of the Duma that the Tsar wishes a speedy despatch of all outstanding bills. No useless discussions in the Duma will be admitted. Mr. Sturmer has added that the Duma otherwise will be adjourned immediately.

Professor Adolf Harnack makes the sensational statement that the French National Library in Paris has excluded neutral scholars who have collaborated on the new edition of the Greek patriotic writings of the

(Continued on Page 4)

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Gentlemen:

We beg to notify you that our Mr. H. F. Arthur is now at the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL. He will be in attendance from Wednesday morning, February 23, to Friday evening, February 25, and will be pleased to take orders for:—

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Mr. Arthur is showing a well-selected range of

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COLLARS (made to order) A SPECIALITY

Arthur and Bond,

THE MAKERS OF SHIRTS,

YOKOHAMA

Orders Solicited

Bazarsyak Position Taken By Austrians

(Continued from Page 3)

first three centuries, which is being prepared by the Berlin Academy of Science, under the editorship of Professor Harnack. Amongst the scientists thus treated are Americans, Dutchmen, Greeks and Swiss.

Reichsbank Statistics

The Reichsbank publishes the following report: Gold reserve 2,455.8 million Marks; commercial papers and Treasury bills 5,387; circulation of notes 6,374; private deposits 1,742.9; gold reserve covering banking notes 38.5%. The amount loaned by the loan banks against securities has decreased by 136.7 million Marks to 1,480.5 million.

At the Berlin Bourse, the official rates for foreign exchange quotations yesterday, were as follows.:

New York 5.40—5.41; Holland 236½—237; Denmark 154¼—154¾; Sweden 154¼—154¾; Norway 154¼—154¾; Switzerland 104⅞—105⅛; Austria-Hungary 67.39—67.30; Rumania 84⅛—85½; Bulgaria 77—78.

Today's quotations are as follows: New York 5.39-5.41; Holland 236¾-237¼; Denmark 154⅛-154⅝; Sweden 154¼-154¾; Norway 154⅞-154¾; Switzerland 104⅞-105½; Austria-Hungary 67.95-68.05; Rumania 84¼-84⅝; Bulgaria 77-78.

The Prussian Railway Administration proposes to use an amount of 313 million Marks for the construction of new tracks, the completion of several lines, the construction of feeding branch lines and for new cars, for which 207 million Marks are to be allotted.

In Worms, the branch of the Alliance Israelite Universale has been dissolved, on account of the unneutral attitude of their Paris office. Immediately, a Worms branch of the German Israelite-Osman Alliance was founded, which the former members of the dissolved association entered.

German Loan to Hungary

The Hungarian Minister of Finance has concluded with a group of German banks a 130 million Marks 5% Treasury bonds loan, redeemable after 2½ years.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, through reliable sources, has received reports from Cairo that strong excitement exists among the Hindoo troops against the British. An Australian Captain, Brown, on January 10, shot two Mohammedan servants for a petty mistake. Two Hindoos, who observed the incident, killed the captain with the bayonet.

Consequently, a whole regiment mutinied against their officers. The majority of the officers saved themselves by flight, while 12 officers, among whom were the regiment's commander and a major, were killed. Other Hindoo troops were sent to suppress the rebellion, but refused to shoot on the mutineers.

A part of them went over to the mutineers. Finally, after a combat with Australian regiments, lasting for two hours, a part of the mutineers fled into the desert, while the rest were killed or wounded. There were other cases of mutiny, but the British authorities prevented publication.

It is stated officially that the reporter of the London Daily Mail who reported on the meeting of the Emperor with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in Nisch, never existed and that the whole report is a swindle.

Seize Greek Communications

According to reports from Constantinople, an official telegram from Athens states that the British, French, Russian and Italian Ministers dryly announced to the Greek Premier, M. Skouloudis, that the Entente Council in Paris had ordered the military occupation of all Greek railroads and telegraphic stations in Thessalonia and Morea by the troops of the Entente. The Ministers observed that, in case Greece should not submit voluntarily to the allies' resolution, force would be used. The Greek Military Council was immediately convoked to discuss the new situation.

The resolution of the Diet of Lower Alsace, which has already been reported, was moved by Count Andlaw-Homburg, of the Alsatian party and the Socialist Boehle and was seconded by Dr. Petri, the oldest member of the Diet and Herr North. The latter declared that the Alsatians, after centuries' interruption, were again serving in the German army, to which they belonged by their race.

Dr. Petri asserted that Germany cannot lay down arms as long as France dreamt of conquering Alsace-Lorraine for the second time. All these members of the Diet were born in Alsace, partly still under French dominion.

In Colmar, the Diet of Upper Alsace assented to the resolution of the Diet of Lower Alsace. In the Diet of Lorraine, the hope was emphatically expressed that the victory of the German arms would unite Alsace-Lorraine still more closely with the life of the German nation.

The evening papers report that new tax bills have been submitted to the consideration of the Federal Council. Although nothing definite is known, it appears probable that 500 million Marks per year of new taxes are to be provided for.

Major Moraht's Review

Major Moraht, in the Berliner Tageblatt, discusses the military situation in Albania. He states that this theater of war is different from the other European fighting grounds. If the Austro-Hungarians obtained quick successes in the rugged, pathless mountains it was entirely due to the abilities of Field-Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, whom Moraht calls the "Austro-Hungarian Moltke."

Von Hotzendorf gained his first experience in mountain war in 1876, during the time of the occupation of Bosnia. His principle is that the difficulties of such terrain cannot be overcome by numbers, but solely by the quality of the advancing army. In fact, the Austro-Hungarian advance towards Durazzo is made as rapid as it is possible under the circumstances given.

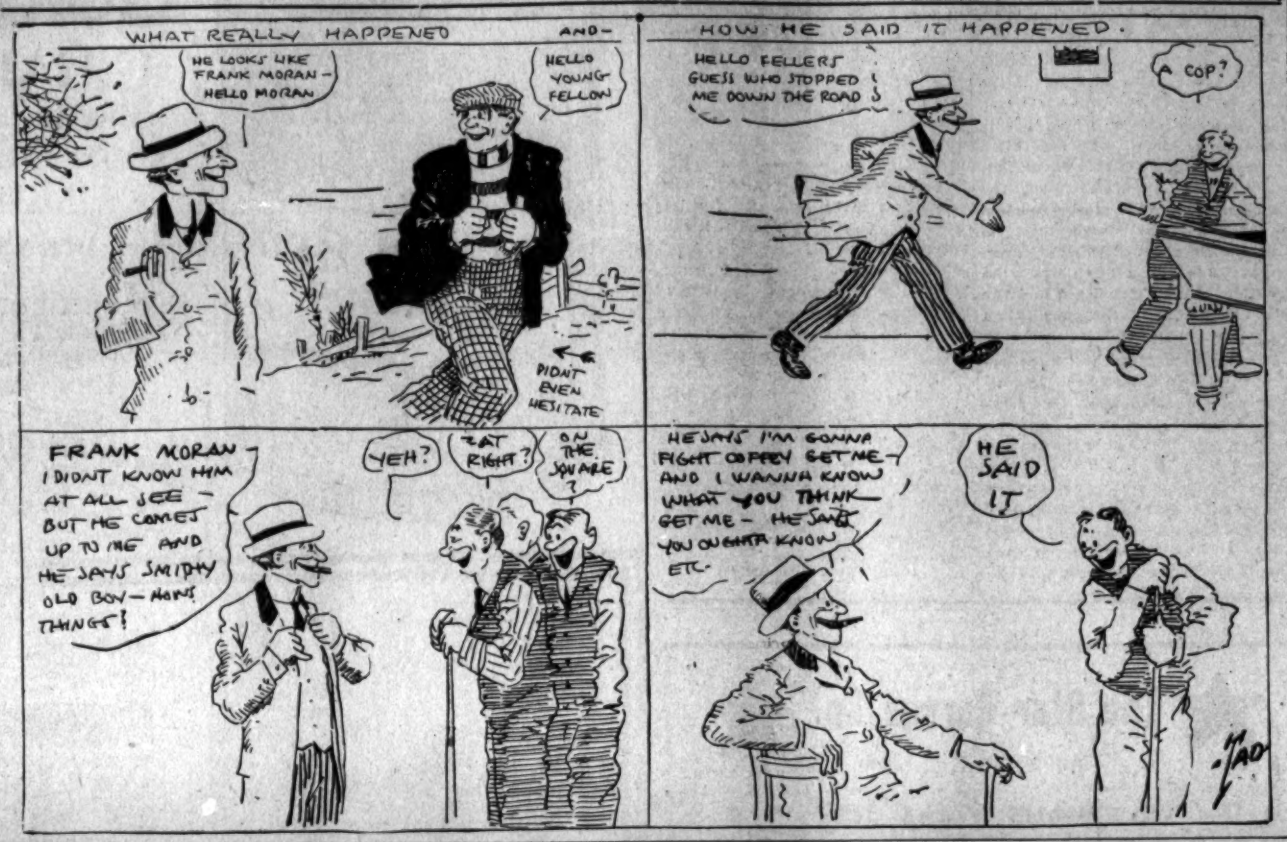
The Bulgarian advance in Albania is important, as it proves the incorrectness of the statements which represented Bulgaria as satisfied after the Bulgarian successes in Macedonia and as unwilling to make further sacrifices. Moraht doubts the correctness of the report from Athens according to which Fieri was already occupied by the Bulgarians.

Moraht estimates that the Entente troops in Albania amount to 40,000, of whom 5,000 are Albanians and 5,000 undressed Servians, both of whom are unreliable. The majority of the Albanians declared themselves against the Servians and Italians and took the side of the Central Powers.

The Italians are unable to increase their forces in Albania, as General Cadorna, since the Austro-Hungarian success at Oshavia, has well understood that it is not advisable to waste his forces in small detachments. The Italian forces, so far, have proved brave but not efficient enough against their enemies.

Thus, it is probable that the Austro-Hungarians will soon be able to dominate the whole east coast of the Adriatic and close the narrow Strait of Otranto at their liking.

SWANK — By Tad


WHAT REALLY HAPPENED
HE LOOKS LIKE FRANK MORAN - HELLO MORAN
AND-
HELLO YOUNG FELLOW
DIDN'T EVEN HESITATE
FRANK MORAN I DIDN'T KNOW HIM AT ALL SEE - BUT HE COMES UP TO ME AND HE SAYS SMIDDY OLD BOY - HAVE THINGS!
YEH?
EAT RIGHT?
ON THE SQUARE?
HOW HE SAID IT HAPPENED.
HELLO FELLERS GUESS WHO STOPPED ME DOWN THE ROAD?
A COP?
HE SAYS I'M GONNA FIGHT COPPEY GET ME - AND I WANNA KNOW WHAT YOU THINK GET ME - HE SAYS YOU OUGHTA KNOW ETC.
HE SAID IT
TAD

CLOTHES FOR 3,000,000 WAR VICTIMS SOUGHT

Committee Ask Contribution Of Money, New Clothing And Cloth

New York, January 19.—With the completion of the Greater New York Clothing Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced yesterday by Samuel W. Fairchild, its Chairman, an active campaign in the interests of 3,000,000 destitute and ragged war victims in Belgium and Northern France, to be carried on throughout the city, is under way.

A penny a day from every American will clothe these shivering and ragged women and children," said Mr. Fairchild, "and their faces turned toward America in their anguish, for they know of no other succor."

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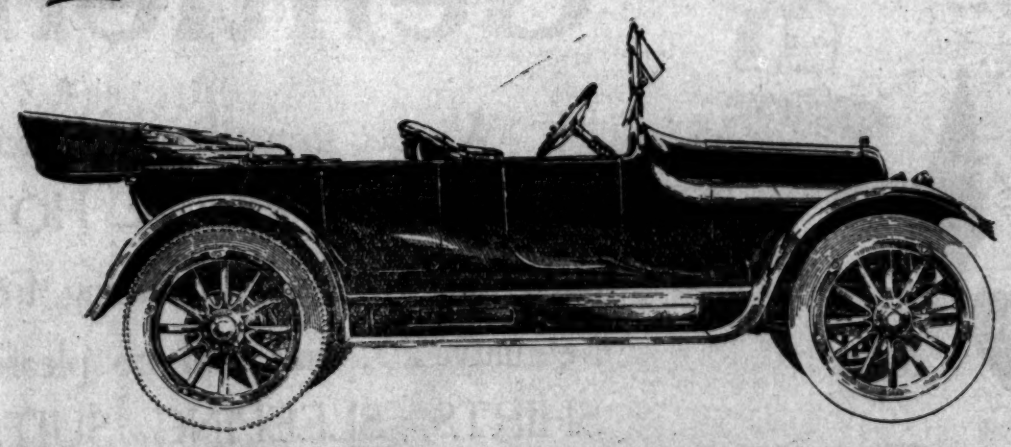

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Comfort—Convenience—Econony

Everything that goes to make a car up-to-date in design, construction and equipment is found in the new Model 75.

It has virtually all the advantages of the large, expensive cars at a price well within reach of the average pocketbook.

The powerful block motor is of the most approved—most modern—type.

Ignition is by high tension magneto.

There is an electric starting and lighting system of the highly efficient two unit type.

The car is very easy to handle. Electric switches are on the steering column. Anyone can operate the easy working clutch. The steering wheel is large and turns easily. In fact, every detail makes for convenience and ease of control.

Model 75 has the real riding comfort afforded by roomy, comfortable seats, deep upholstery and cantilever rear springs.

Yet the light weight, 2160 pounds, assures unusual economy in maintenance and operation.

No other car of similar price even compares with this new Overland in points that make for complete satisfaction.

Let us prove this to you with a demonstration

Specifications

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High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
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Demountable, detachable rims—to one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
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Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

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WINSOME DAHLIA WINS THE HONGKONG DERBY

Sir Paul Also Owns Second Pony; His Coronet Dahlia Cuts 5 Furlong Record

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, Feb. 22.—The results on the second day of the races were as follows:—

1.—The Jockey Cup. Once round.
Mr. D. M. Ross' g. Social Schemer, Mr. Sedgwick 1
Mr. Henry Humphreys' skw. China Coaster, Mr. Hough 2
Mr. Gurkha's b. Kukri, Mr. Seth... 3
Time: 2 min. 57 3-5 sec.

2.—The Exchange Plate. From the two mile post, once round and in.
Sir Paul's d. Triumphant Dahlia, Mr. Vida 1
Mr. John Peel's skw. Gretna Green, Mr. Johnstone 2
Mr. H. P. White's skw. Freddie, Mr. Dupree 3
Time: 2 min. 15 3-5 sec.

3.—The Hongkong Derby. One mile and a half.
Sir Paul's g. Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Burkill 1
Sir Paul's blk. Windsor Dahlia, Mr. Vida 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's b. Pingwu Chief, Mr. Stewart 3
Also ran: Mr. Cire's blk. Daylight (Mr. Moller), Mr. Dynasty's g. King Jack (Mr. Heard), Mr. Mase's l.-g. Adventure (Mr. Seth), Mr. John Peel's g. Little Jack Horner (Mr. Boyd), Mr. John Peel's ch. Dandy (Mr. Johnstone).
Won by many lengths; a neck between second and third. Time: 3 min. 10 sec.

4.—The Subscription Griffins' Challenge Cup. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Charles' g. Ally, Mr. Dupree... 1
Sir Paul's g. Matchless Dahlia, Mr. Burkill 2
Sir Paul's blk. Black Diamond Dahlia, Mr. Vida 3
Time: 2 min. 44 sec.

5.—The China Stakes. Five furlongs.
Sir Paul's g. Coronet Dahlia (late Coronet), Mr. Vida 1
Mr. John Peel's ch. The Nipper, Mr. Johnstone 2
Mr. Dynasty's b. Oregon, Mr. Heard 3
Time: 1 min. 12 1-5 sec. (Record).

6.—The Lusitano Cup. One mile.
Mr. John Peel's spd.-w. Peter Pieman, Mr. Johnstone 1
Sir Paul's g. Giant Dahlia, Mr. Burkill 2
Mr. Dynasty's br. King Aleg, Mr. Heard 3
Time: 2 min. 6 1-5 sec.

7.—The Challenge Cup. One mile and three quarters.
Sir Paul's ch. Perfection Dahlia, Mr. Burkill 1
Mr. John Peel's g. Sandiway (late Suffolk) Mr. Johnstone 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's g. Austrian Chief, Mr. Stewart 3
Time: 3 min. 45 sec.

8.—The Royal Navy Stakes. From the two mile post, once round and in.
Mr. Horsford's d. Crossby, Mr. Johnstone 1
Sir Paul's blk. Blackbird Dahlia, Mr. Vida 2
Mr. Dynasty's br. King Charles, Mr. Heard 3
Time: 2 min. 19 4-5 sec.

9.—The Black Rock Stakes. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. John Peel's ch. Simple Simon, Mr. Johnstone 1
Mr. Dynasty's g. King Jack, Mr. Heard 2
Time: 2 min. 42 4-5 sec.

10.—The Gymkhana Club Cup. Three quarters of a mile.
Dr. Forsyth's g. Lorenzo, Mr. Commons 1
Mr. Staves' g. Matabele, Mr. Boyd 2
Mr. Horsford's g. Mascotte, Mr. Dupree 3
Time: 1 min. 33 3-5 sec.

FEW PRACTICE, MANY PLAY

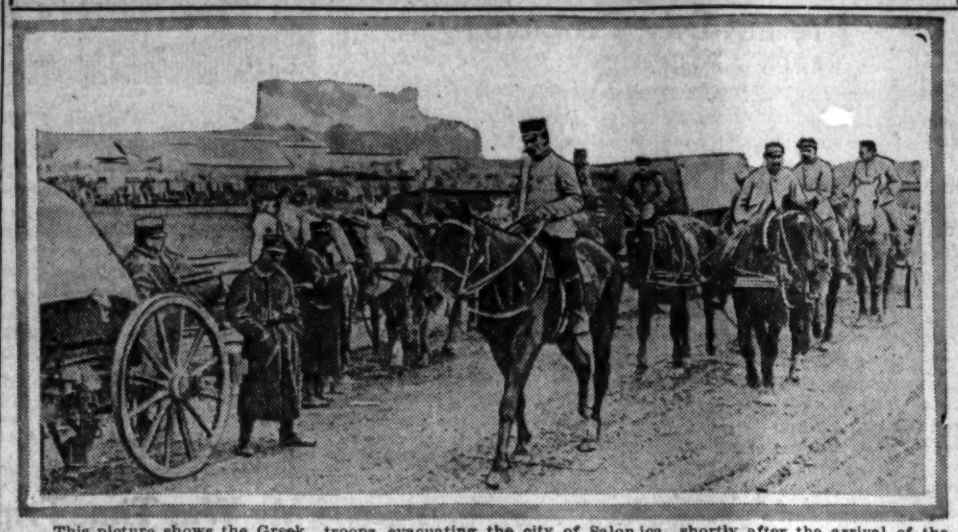
Average Golfers Devote Little Time to Improving Their Game

Vardon, Braid, Travis, and Travers and other past and present champions are unanimous in asserting that it is wonderful how many people play golf and how few people practice it. Vardon and Braid are prolific golf writers, and they have both devoted considerable space in their manuscripts to the necessity of practice in the development of a high degree of skill at golf. According to Braid, most golfers never practice at all; that is to say, they never undertake any serious practice with the direct object of improving any particular strokes in their play. The most that is done in this direction by the average duffer s a few minutes' putting on the practice green by the clubhouse, and a few preliminary swings while awiting his turn to start at the first tee.

Vardon had little time for practice on his American trips for, as he says himself, the only break in his schedule, of riding all night on a train and playing all day, was when he rode all day and all night, too. Even with this handicap, he tells of practicing on a course where the caddie told him that if he kept at it he would be handicapped at 14 in a short time. When at home in England, Vardon makes it a point to practice assiduously. John Ball, eight times amateur champion of Great Britain, practiced for hours at a time with a single club, and as a result he was able to do tricks with a midiron that no other golfer could accomplish.

Walter J. Travis is an example of a champion who reached his goal by the long, hard road of incessant practice. He resisted all invitations to play in matches and confined his attention to the various methods of laying a ball up dead to the pin, and extricating himself from bunkers and hazards with as little loss as possible. Jerome Travers also put in many hours at practice when, as he admits himself, he would much rather have been playing, but the results of such methods are the same on both sides of the ocean, as the records of the national title tournaments will show.

Greeks Evacuating Salonica as French Enter



This picture shows the Greek troops evacuating the city of Salonica, shortly after the arrival of the French. In the background can be seen the gun caissons of the French.

In the Courts

H. E. Arnhold's Appeal

The appeal in the enemy trading case against H. E. Arnhold was finished before the British Supreme Court, yesterday. The firm was adjudged guilty in the Hankow court. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, judge, reserved his decision until this morning. Mr. McNeil represented the appellants.

The question of service was raised Monday by Mr. McNeill, who spoke of the secrecy attending the departure from Shanghai of those gentlemen who appeared in the Hankow prosecution. Mr. H. E. Arnhold was never told of the action having been brought. The firm was not registered at Hankow.

His Lordship said that he felt very grave doubts upon the question of the service of the summons. If the service were bad—he would not say that until he had looked into it—it seemed to him that the whole proceedings would be void abinitio and it would not be a question of quashing the conviction, but for the Crown, if they were so advised, to proceed de novo.

Mr. Wilkinson, in answer, submitted that firms could be proceeded against. On the point of service he was quite sure there would have been much more objection raised if he had served the summons on Mr. Arnhold in Shanghai.

On the resumption, yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson resumed his argument for the Crown.

His Lordship asked if supposing the property in this case had arrived in the hands of the defendant in the way it was alleged it did and he said it was not his and sent it back would he not have been guilty of an offence against the law if he handed it over?

Mr. Wilkinson said it was not why a thing was done. It was a case of it being bad for the state that British subjects and enemies should have intercourse except such as was licensed, also a certain amount of commonsense—

His Lordship—Is it an offence to ask an alien enemy to dinner?

Mr. Wilkinson—If by his coming to dinner your relations are likely to be such as to injure the state.

His Lordship—How can it be? The burden is on the Crown to show it is likely to injure the state.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted "with conviction" that to obtain any goods from the enemy was an offence.

His Lordship—It does not matter what your conviction is and that is not the proper word to use.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that on the cases he had read it was not for the defendant to say why he obtained the things or why he did not. It was a question of the Crown saying he had obtained them and he was liable even although defendant might persuade the judge the case was trifling; the judge might say the Crown should not have brought the case. Regulation 50 of the Defence of the Realm Act said that if there was intent to assist the enemy the offence was much more serious, showing there could be an offence without intent.

With regard to the gunny bags he submitted the getting of these for use would be in itself an offence because they were obtained for trade purposes. The trade prestige would be the trade prestige of Arnhold, Karberg and not H. E. Arnhold, when cargo was shipped out of these bags from Hankow.

His Lordship—This is something new. There is no evidence as to that whatever. The Court cannot have that.

Mr. Wilkinson said it seemed to him to be a straight deduction.

On the second charge, Mr. Wilkinson said he had nothing to address his Lordship on.

His Lordship—I think not, on the whole.

On Mr. Wilkinson proceeding to the third charge His Lordship said the whole of the proceedings in connection with this charge were marked by so many irregularities that if these were such as to vitiate the proceedings a new trial would be required.

Mr. Wilkinson then again referred to the question of service.

His Lordship—You can indict a corporation by its name but not a firm, in ordinary law.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that in this case the firm was also a person. A firm could be fined as a firm.

His Lordship—It seems to me you will have to go further than that and show that the individual is responsible for the firm. Both sides have dealt with this case as if it were a very serious charge against Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and it is a very serious matter indeed. That is the way it has been treated. Under circumstances where the head of a firm is the person aimed at he ought to have had notice. You distinctly gave me that impression—that the Crown are seeking to call the partners in the firm of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold to account.

Mr. Wilkinson said they were dealing with Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's business at Hankow. Mr. Arnhold was not usually or permanently situated at Hankow. The gentleman in charge of the export department—which was the department dealing with the goods in the charges—was an alien.

His Lordship said they were thrown back on the old position of the law that where they wanted to serve a firm notice must be given in the proper way, i.e., by serving one of the partners, or, as was provided in specific cases, the person who had control of the business. In this case that was the proper thing to do, for it was distinctly the management of the firm by the partners which the Crown was dealing with.

Mr. Wilkinson said there was no personal matter at all in the case.

His Lordship later said:—I think you will have to show by English law that the partner in a concern is responsible for the criminal acts of his agents, such as in this case.

In conclusion Mr. Wilkinson said it was his duty to put it strongly that unless there was some irregularity which prevented justice being done the case should not be sent back.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Owing to a new depression developing in the Yangtsze Valley, more rain may be expected in our regions.

DEATHS

HOO ERH-MAI: At 23, Sinza Road, on February 21, 1916, in his 59th year, Hoo Erh-mai, a prominent Shanghai merchant (retired).

8827

MRS. W. J. CRUMBINE wishes to thank all friends for the flowers sent and their kind sympathy in her sad bereavement.

8829

THE AMOS BIRD CO. wish to thank all friends for the flowers sent and sympathy expressed on the occasion of the death of their co-manager, Mr. W. J. Crumbine.

8829

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 23, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Mr. Lansing on International Law

DR. James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law, recently made public the text of a memorandum to him by Secretary Lansing on the relationship of neutrals to belligerents. Mr. Lansing says that judicial decisions and international agreements have favored the belligerents and ignored some of the rights of neutrals. He thinks that the rules governing the relations between belligerents and neutrals should be changed.

Mr. Lansing is one of the five United States members of the Institute, which was organized during the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, and in which all of the American republics are represented.

"At the first meeting of the Institute of International Law," said Mr. Lansing, "I had the honor to direct attention to the imperfect code of rules which define and govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals. These rules, which have grown up during the past 125 years and have been, in some cases differently interpreted by courts, of different countries, have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result every war has changed, modified or added to the rules, generally through the process of judicial decisions.

The prize courts of belligerents have thus become the interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations, and their interpretations evidence an unconscious prejudice arising from over-appreciation of the needs of the belligerent. Writers on international law have relied upon these prize court decisions in dealing with the subject of neutrality, so that they have laid down laws formulated indirectly from a belligerent's point of view.

"In addition to these influences affecting a code to govern the conduct and treatment of neutrals, international conferences and congresses have generally confided the drafting of rules relating to belligerent and neutral rights to military and naval experts, who naturally approach the subject from the belligerents' standpoint. Thus judicial decisions, text writers and international agreements have given all the advantage to the belligerent and shown little regard for the rights of neutrals.

"It would appear that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral.

"I would, therefore, suggest that a committee be appointed to study the problem of neutral rights and neutral duties, seeking to formulate in terms the principle underlying the relations of belligerency to neutrality rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace.

"I would further suggest that the subject might be advantageously divided into two parts—namely, the rights of neutrals on the high seas and the duties of neutrals dependent upon territorial jurisdiction.

"In view of the past year and a half of war, the present time seems particularly opportune to study this question, and this institute, being composed of members from neutral nations, is especially fitted to do this from the proper point of view and with the definite purpose of protecting the liberty of neutrals from unjustifiable restrictions on the high seas and from the imposition of needless burdens in preserving their neutrality on land."

WHERE YOU BUY

III.—The Salespeople

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE salesman—meaning also the saleswoman—is more and more the deciding factor in the success or failure of a retail store. He is no longer a mere automaton who hands out goods and makes change but is the real personality of the business. His calling is being hailed as the fourth profession; university courses in salesmanship are being established, and there is quite a literature on the subject.

This great importance of the modern salesman may seem a trifle illusory to the clerk who is trying to live on $9 a week. It is true that the rewards of salesmanship are not high. They run from $3 to $40 a week; the great majority of the profession gets less than $10, and few of them ever achieve a salary of more than $18. But the conditions of their calling are steadily improving. By national advertising and the wide distribution and standardization of products, the prices and profits of the retail business are rapidly becoming uniform. All of the stores have goods of about the same quality for the same price. Hence the service rendered a customer by the salesman has come to be the deciding factor in success. It follows with logical certainty that the salesman must become a more efficient and better paid individual, and there is already a strong upward trend both in efficiency and salaries.

Scientific management is just beginning to be applied to the retail business as it has been used in factories for years, and it is being directed almost wholly to raising the efficiency of the salesman and putting his pay on a logical basis. The larger stores of the country are now giving examinations to test the ability of their prospective employees, are holding classes and lectures to train them, and are testing the amount of work each can do in a day in order to pay him exactly what his efficiency and the profits of the business permit.

Schools and colleges are aiding big stores in their efforts to obtain trained employees. Not only public schools in several cities, but one university—that of Wisconsin—are giving regular courses in salesmanship. The University of Wisconsin has a correspondence course and a circuit lecturer on the subject, and has obtained remarkable results. One advertising man in a department store was advanced from a salary of $1,500 to $2,500 when he had completed the course. His success resulted in the enrollment of the entire force of employees from that store. Another enterprising lad took the course and went from a shop in a small Wisconsin town to the head of a selling department in a Chicago mail order house. A man thirty-two years old, who had been a retail salesman on a small salary all his life, became the credit manager of his firm after studying the subject by mail. So technical education in his calling has opened new opportunities of advancement to the salesman.

When such training has become more general and when all of the stores examine their prospective employees with a view to determining their special fitness for salesmanship, the wage problem will solve itself. For the principal cause of the low rate of payment is that the stores are overrun with unskilled persons, chiefly women, who are willing to work for less than a living wage.

A study of the salesgirls in various cities shows that most of them work in a retail store as a means of tiding over the period between leaving school and getting married. Most of them live at home and are therefore willing to work for less than a living wage. Practically all of them hope to get married and therefore do not study salesmanship as a permanent calling. For all of these reasons the majority of them are of a low grade of efficiency and worth to the employer little more than he pays them.

To the retail merchant the wages of his salesmen are his greatest selling cost. This he calculates as a certain percentage of his total sales, and the percentage varies all the way from 2½ to 12 in different stores. About 7 per cent of sales is considered a fair expenditure for the service of salesmen. Now it is evident that the merchant cannot greatly increase this percentage and still keep his business on a paying basis. But if he has fewer and more efficient salesmen, each of them will receive more.

Thus in a certain department store careful tab was kept on the amount sold by each girl to see what percentage of her sales her salary represented. In the case of a girl receiving $5 a week it was found that her salary was 10 per cent. of her sales, while one receiving $15 a week drew only 3 per cent. of her sales. So the fifteen-dollar-a-week girl was really worth about twenty-five a week to her employer, while the five-dollar girl was only worth about three.

When training for salespeople has become general in schools and universities and the demand for a high standard of ability has become general in stores, wages will rise of their own accord because there will be fewer and better salesmen.

The wages paid today are undoubtedly insufficient as a whole to command a high grade of efficiency. Boys starting in the retail business receive from $3 to $6 a week. The salaries of competent salesmen range from $12 to $18 per week, and the majority of the men in retail stores never pass the latter figure. Salesmen in some departments and in stores where a high degree of technical knowledge is required, such as those dealing in rugs, furniture and silks, sometimes receive as much as $25 to $40 a week.

The wages of women in retail stores have been the subject of much controversy and investigation. It is true, many of them receive less than a living wage and also that many of them do not expect to live on their wages and are not worth much more than they get. Cash girls and bundle-wrappers receive from $3 to $10 a week, but the great majority receive less than $5. Saleswomen receive from $3 to $25 a week and occasionally more, but generally it is less than $9.

Most of these wages are paid on a basis of time—that is, so much per week; but in some stores a commission basis is adopted. This is usually found practicable only where there is a very fine division of the work; otherwise, it leads to strife among the employees to wait upon a customer, the neglect of those with small orders for those with large ones, and the selling of more desirable goods to the neglect of the older stock.

A very general practice is that of paying a small premium for the sale of this old stock. Such goods are usually marked "PM," and the premium of 1 or 2 per cent. paid to the clerk who sells it is called in the argot of the trade, a "spiff." The payment of spiff on goods slightly out of style is very general in the woman's garment trade. In addition to these commissions, many stores pay bonuses for punctuality and faithful service, and some of them exact fines for carelessness or tardiness. Fines, however, are very unpopular and create bad feeling. They are used less and less.

Yet another form of bonus to the employee is a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. upon goods which he takes from the store for his own use or for those persons immediately dependent upon him. Perquisites take many other forms such as gifts, banquets, instruments for bands, books, educational courses, prizes for suggestions, and aid in forming and equipping many organizations such as singing societies, baseball clubs, bands, orchestras and cadet corps. In fact in these days of organized philanthropy and general uplift, the much discussed working girl gets more perquisites than anything else. These things, however, in nowise make up for the lack of adequate remuneration, which is the one thing that will bring salesmanship to the necessary degree of efficiency.

The education of the salesman means a great deal more than better wages for him and better wealth for the merchant, for the man behind the counter must be ranked as one of the great educational influences of modern times. The kind of shoes and clothes we wear, the foods we eat, how our houses are furnished and decorated depend a great deal upon the common sense and persuasive power, and still more upon the conscientiousness of the retail salesman. It takes salesmanship to introduce every innovation such as sewing machines, vacuum-cleaners, notched collars and coat shirts. We owe these things as much to the salesmen who introduce them as to the inventors who designed them. The Englishman still gets into his shirt from the bottom. The initiative of the American haberdasher must be given credit for the wide use in the United States of a shirt that even a fat man may put on as easily as he does a vest.

If you are free from corns and bunions it is because you deal at a store where they know how to try on shoes. If your new suit fits at the neck, if the wallpaper in the dining room matches the floor; if you have discovered a five-cent cigar that you like; if your wife has found a hat for $11 that she thinks is perfectly becoming—for these and many other blessings, thank the man behind the counter.

Western Medicine In China: Present-Day Problems

By Dr. W. W. Peter, Ph. B., M. D.

MEDICAL science has now reached the point where living tissue can be taken from one body and successfully transplanted into another. So-called 'western medicine' has been transplanted into many countries where it is now thriving as an integral part of the life of the people. Japan is an illustration of the change from the old to the new. The latest expression of this phenomenon is to be found in China. For it may safely be said that western medicine has been transplanted from across the seas and is now thriving in this country. This does not mean that the new dominates the old, or has even affected the old. It means that there has been sufficient change in the 'soil' so that the new can thrive in the old.

Proof that western medicine has been transplanted and is now growing in China is not confined to pointing out the number of foreign doctors in foreign hospitals. So long as the men and money for these institutions come from abroad this condition of affairs might exist for a hundred years without bringing about the phenomenon of transplantation. Much more significant is the growth of medical schools within the last few years. But this growth might be attributed by some to the demand for Chinese assistants on the part of the foreign doctors. Final proof is at hand only when we see a body of Chinese western trained doctors who had and have only Chinese to depend on to secure their medical training and subsequent support in practice.

There were many such in the first Conference of the National Medical Association held in Shanghai, February 7-12. These men represent the first generation of indigenous western trained Chinese doctors. Western medicine has actually been transplanted into China.

Medically speaking, every time tissue is transplanted into a new environment, new problems arise. Likewise do we find new problems, or old problems in a new garb, when we consider the transplantation of western medicine into the new soil of China.

Old Style and New

The most obvious problem occurring to the mind of the average person would be the relation between the old-fashioned and the new-fashioned Chinese doctors. One would think that these spectacled old street vendors would do something about this new development within their midst. But nothing seems to have happened. It is a case of live and let live over again. Moreover, these old-fashioned doctors see that of the new fangled ones with short hair and linen collars there are but a few. Chinese medicine has been Chinese medicine for hundreds of years, the older the better, and perhaps these gentlemen of the old school who know more of human nature than they do of anatomy, physiology and kindred subjects, realize that it will be many years before the man in the interior with a pain also in the interior will trust himself to the care of men representing the new school. There is no conflict between the old-fashioned Chinese doctor and the new.

How to Get Started

But here is a problem, and a big one too. How is the young Chinese doctor depending entirely upon himself to get his start? He is the only man in the city who knows much about western medicine. The only other man who knows anything at all is the manager of the "Chinese-Foreign Drug Store" and his knowledge is confined very often to the prices of various patent medicines.

Now what shall the young doctor do? Shall he try to struggle along by himself? Or shall he accept the invitation extended to him by the manager of the drug store to have office room upstairs free and even an attractive salary besides? Thus he will not need to lay in a stock of drugs, his patients will receive every attention in a place finer than any he himself can afford, and the dispensary will help make his name known over the city. If he decides to go it alone, he will have less face because his office is located where rent is cheaper, he will be all alone with no-one else pulling for him. What is the young doctor to do? It is a real problem.

Nothing for Something

There is no question but that there is bound to be in China a conflict between the patent medicine interests and any indigenous medical organization which aspires to play the same role in this country that the British Medical Association and the American Medical Association play in their respective countries. The first skirmish of such a conflict actually occurred at this Conference when a prominent seller of patent medicines objected to having attention called to certain facts connected with the patent medicine business in China.

After one whom he called 'our doctor' was recognized at the Conference; after he had paid for floor space and advertising and for a feast for those of the Association who cared to attend, this gentleman's feelings were very much hurt by the attitude of the leaders of the Conference against the patent medicine business in China which had taken so much time, trouble and money to build up to the profitable stage. So the patent medicine business is likely to be obstacle number one in the progress of this newly formed National Medical Association.

Standards

Problem number two is one of standards. Already this National Medical Association is sufficiently popular to cause some fluttering in the hearts of those who would like to join but who are not sure of their being eligible. This is a delicate question and one with two sides to it. How high or how low shall be the standard of membership? On the one hand the leaders are appealed to by those trained abroad to make the standards high, and on the other hand by those trained in mission or other medical schools in China not to make the requirements too strict.

It would be a much more simple matter if there were in China, as in many other countries, a system of registration and government examination. Then the National Medical Association could say, "All who have passed their Government examination may join." But the responsibility cannot be shifted in that way at the present time because the Government has taken no action in this direction. So for the time being the leaders of this Association are compelled to set their own standards and, of course, take the blame from those who are not suited.

Just as soon as the Government takes action, it is quite likely that the National Medical Association will be glad to rid itself of the responsibility and irksomeness of deciding for the whole medical profession of China. But in the meantime, those who are concerned in this matter ought to abide by the action of the majority as being the best standard for the time being. As a matter of fact there can be no one mould into which each doctor fits because of the several sources from which these doctors come. This situation may have been one of the underlying motives impelling the Conference to petition the central Government to take up the matter of registration and examination of medical candidates.

Medical Terminology

In foreign countries we have specialists who treat nothing but what comes within their declared field. Were you to go to a nose and throat doctor and discover that the difficulty really was in the chest, he would refer you to some man who was a specialist dealing with the contents of the chest. Suppose doctor number one said you had signs of incipient tuberculosis but when you got to doctor number two in another city and told him just what the first doctor said, doctor number two would start in to take off your arm. Naturally you would think there was a mistake somewhere.

In China doctor number one trained in the north calls a disease by one name while doctor number two trained in Japan calls the same disease by an entirely different name unknown to doctor number one, and doctor number three trained somewhere else in China has a still different name unrecognized by the other two, but all three, Chinese terms.

Medical terminology, then, is the third great problem before the medical profession in China. The China Medical Missionary Association for years has had a Terminology Committee which has done excellent work in paving the way for teaching medicine in mission hospitals and medical schools. Students in these mission schools and hospitals became familiar with the C.M.M.A. system of terms. In North China there is an association of doctors and pharmacists, most of whom were trained in Japan, who have begun translating medical terms according to their own light. Those responsible for preparing books for the government schools have had to translate medical terms as best they knew how without much consultation with other groups. And so there is not growing up in China a uniform terminology on medical subjects.

Uniform Terms

Fortunately for the future of medical teaching in Chinese all of

(Continued on Page 7)

The Searchlight

Latest news from the fields of SCIENCE EDUCATION INVENTION

Hemp From Yucatan

THE shipments of jute and coarse hemp from India have been almost entirely cut off by the war. These fiber substances were used in the manufacturing of burlap and twine. The sisal hemp or Henequen, grown in Yucatan, is being experimented with and is proving a satisfactory substitute for many purposes.

Yucatan was considered practically worthless land by the early Spaniards and it was not until 1850 that it began to be used for Henequen growing. Within the last ten years this has become a valuable product and brings heavy profits to the planters who grow it.

Labor is cheap in Yucatan and the Henequen growers are reaping from 300 to 400 per cent. upon their investments. The exports from Progresso, the only seaport of Yucatan, have averaged nearly a million bales annually for four years. The United States purchased nearly $23,000,000 worth of sisal hemp during the year ending June 1, 1915.

My War Time Trip To London Town

Tommy's Talk

By Domino

Scene I.

(Railway carriage running between Westcliffe and Fenchurch Street Station.)

Cast:

Tommy (Just returned from the Front).

A listener.

Tommy: Thank you, sir. Don't mind if I do. Three Castle cigs. Eh! They are "Tray Bong." We get "beaucoup" (pronounced "buck up") baccy out there.

What do I fink of the war? Well guvnor it's just dig and fight! dig and fight! You get up in the morning and take the place of the night birds. Sometimes you are told to get on with the washing. So you creep out of your trench, lie flat on your little Mary and begin to dig yourself in again. If the Huns happen to see what you're up to, well they kind of feel annoyed and tell you to stop it in their own funny little way.

The fellows opposite us were not bad chaps. Why, they didn't want to fight. They were Saxons yer know and we've often chucked them over cigarettes in a jam tin—thought they were bombs too—and when they found out what they were, why back would come a piece of sausage—jolly good too when you've rubbed the mud off. Yes, tray bong. Them Saxons, Guvnor, were human beings not Germhuns. No!

Yes; I was in the big push. It wasn't very big after all. No munitions, that was the trouble. Gawd! I remember about 4 o'clock in the afternoon we was just feeling all in when up comes the rootie and with it the rum. Before that, we were a'cussin everyone from the Kaiser to the lance corporal, but once we'd got a swig at the Nigger Head why I know I felt I could take on 10 Germans.

Yes, Guv., that A.S.C. crowd were great. Gave us good grub all the time. Of course we all carry emergency rations with our kit—all tin stuff and biscuits—but I was out 11 months and every day got fresh meat—good tack—tray bong, Sir!

I've got six days leave now. What am I going to do? Sleep every morning till I want to get up and have me breakfast in bed. Tray bong, what! Oh did I tell yer about Zacchaes. He's a bird. Lives up in a tree yer know—that's why we calls him Zacchaes—and paints his face green and pots at yer when yer not lookin'. No it aint very sportin' but it has to be done and now we're doing it.

Who's going to win? Well what do you think? We'd like to see old Kitchener over there but I s'pose he's got a bigger job on feeding us. Why, here we are Well good-bye Sir, beaucoup! Thanks for fags, they're tray bong. Good-bye."

* * *

Scene II.

Trafalgar Square. (A recruiting meeting).

Sergeant (recently returned from the front is addressing the crowd.)

I know what you fellows want. You want to be on the winning side don't you? Well listen to me. The Germans have been trying to win this war for the last 16 months and they have failed. The British have been trying to lose this war for the last 16 months. They have failed. So who's going to win (Pause). Well join! What's your name?

* * *

Scene III.

Night time at the front.

Sentry: Halt! who goes there?

Army Chaplain: Chaplain.

Sentry: Good night, Charlie.

* * *

Scene IV. (Same as III.)

Sentry: Halt! who goes there?

A voice: Shut yer mouth or I'll knock yer fat head off.

Sentry: Pass friend, all's well.

* * *

Crown Derby: Everyone who attested under the Derby Scheme was supplied with a khaki band upon which was sewn a red crown. Early in January the King requested that everyone entitled to do so should wear the armlet. The same day London was filled with civilians wearing their bands. The slacker didn't like it and so he flew to the nearest recruiting office. Now the Compulsion Bill has come. But what is the use of it? There is hardly anyone else at Home to be fetched. They are all waiting to go. At one recruiting office a large notice was displayed reading "Conscientious objectors need not apply." At the Naval Reserve office an artist had drawn an appropriate design with the title: "Quakers or quakers?"

* * *

The Lads in Blue: Of all the lads who come back none is received with greater feelings of respect and sympathy than those who arrive to change their travel-stained khaki for the light blue uniform of the hospital. It is an all too-frequent sight in London Town, the boy in light blue. But when one sees the wonderful cheerfulness with which all the wounded put up with their troubles and the love and help that all classes are extending to them a feeling of sadness is swamped by one of admiration.

Tomorrow:

Submarines and Speeches.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY-IF MAGGIE KNEW I WON TWENTY DOLLARS PLAYIN' CARDS SHE'D WANT IT-SO I'D BETTER HIDE IT-
THE SECRET BANK
HERE SHE COMES-I'LL BEAT IT-
IF DEAR OLD JIGGS KNEW I SAVED TWENTY OF THE MONEY HE GAVE ME LAST WEEK HE'D WANT IT BACK SO I'LL HIDE IT!
LOOK-MOTHER I WAS DUSTING THE PIANO AND HAPPENED TO LOOK IN THIS VASE AND SEE THE MONEY I FOUND!
WHY-ER-A-UH-HUM!
YOU SEE-ER-I-U-JUST-
I COUNTED IT-THERE'S JUST FORTY DOLLARS!
FORTY?
HUH?
GEO MCMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

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1, NANKING ROAD

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Odd Things Would Occur If Earth Should Run Away

By Garrett P. Serviss

"THE velocity of the earth in its revolution around the sun is 29 kilometres per second. What would be its velocity to get away from the sun, and while on its way across interplanetary space would any other body be attracted by it?"

The earth's velocity is nearly 30 kilometres per second, or 18½ miles. If this were increased to about 42 kilometres, or 26 1-6 miles, the earth's orbit would become a parabola, and it would escape from the sun, unless Jupiter or some other planetary policeman arrested it.

Of course, the earth's power to attract other bodies, and the power of other bodies to attract the earth, would not be destroyed by the change in the earth's velocity. It would continue to pick up meteors as it flew away, and it might still be attended by its faithful little scarred-faced daughter, the moon, whose silvery smile, however, would grow faint as they receded from the sun.

This question leads into a field of scientific romance of extraordinary fascination, although, to most persons, it is unknown on account of the mathematical hedge that surrounds it. The attraction called gravitation is like a social tie, binding the worlds into communities. A man may run away from his home, but he cannot escape from humanity. So the earth might run away from the sun, but it could never escape from the universe.

MIGHT BE CAPTURED AT OUTSET BY GREAT PLANET

As I have already said, it might be arrested almost at the outset of its flight by some great planet like Jupiter. Many comets traveling along parabolic orbits, and therefore apparently safe in their independence, have ventured into the solar system and found themselves caught by passing too near to Jupiter or another planet.

The effect of such an approach, if it be close enough, and made in such a way that the attraction of the planet acts to retard the comet's velocity, is to throw the comet from a parabolic orbit into an elliptical one, and, an ellipse being a closed curve, the unlucky comet is henceforth a sort of treadmill prisoner to the sun, for although Jupiter may make the arrest it is always the sun that claims and controls the captive.

Another very interesting fact is that an intruder into the solar system captured in that way always has the hope of ultimate escape held before it, as long as it maintains its identity, for the time is almost certain to arrive, in the course of ages, when it will encounter its original captor under such conditions that its velocity will be accelerated, and then it will run away on a parabolic or hyperbolic path, and breathe again the freedom of interstellar space.

This applies to the earth if we suppose our planet to start on its evasion in such a way as to pass very close to Jupiter, and under such circumstances that the attraction of that planet would retard its velocity and bring it down once more within the critical limit of elliptic motion.

The runaway would thus find itself in the fix of a horse that has broken its tie rope only to be immediately caught by a lasso attached to the same post. But the new orbit would probably be quite different from the old one, except that it would still be elliptical.

WHOLE POPULATION WOULD BE EXCITED OVER RESULT

Suppose that some pull, of unknown origin, should set the earth free. Astronomers would discover the fact at once, and it is safe to say that there would be the greatest excitement on this globe that mankind has ever experienced. "The earth is running away;" "Off for the depths of space!" "What is going to become of us?" "Which star is to be our new sun?"

These would be the all-absorbing subjects of discussion in the streets, the forums, the churches, the universities, the social gatherings; while wars, politics and almost business itself would be forgotten.

Presently, perhaps, the observatories would announce that we were going to meet Jupiter. The huge planet would bar our way like a big traffic guardian, his broad gold shield glaring menace in the midnight sky! He would hurl us, shamefaced, into the presence of the solar magistrate. Our perihelion might be so close to the sun that everything on the earth would be scorched up; or we might be condemned to circle farther away than before, an offender sent to the planetary Siberia.

As the ages rolled on, if humanity remained in existence it would bitterly lament the change from the genial days of remote antiquity, when the earth basked in just the right quantity of sunshine, with just the right seasonal changes to give zest and interest to life.

Now the once happy planet would be a victim of the brutality of its captor, for Jupiter would never forget and never stay his hand, but every time that the unfortunate runaway encountered him (as it could not avoid doing periodically) he would be likely to impress some new and disagreeable change upon its orbit, playing with his captive as a cat with a mouse. We know him, for he has done just that with comets! It would be glorious exercise for his muscles to kick the earth about! And the magistral sun would let him have his way, for the powers that be have no sympathy with seekers after liberty.

MIGHT SOME DAY BREAK AWAY FROM GREAT CAPTOR

Yet the time might come when liberty would, after all, be attained. At some meeting of the arrester and the arrested the former might twitch us the wrong way, and then the tormented earth would at last be off among the stars!

In millions of years it might join the cortege of mighty Sirius, and prune itself in that brilliant company like a wandering sparrow cast into a colony of the birds of paradise.

But, on the other hand, it might stray forever in the cold and gloom of immensity, or become the slave of some hateful little solar tyrant, too insignificant to have ever been glimpsed by the telescopes of its astromomers when, in the glorious past, they surveyed the universe from the safe and comfortable shelter of their own place in the household of their own sun.

Western Medicine In China:

(Continued from Page 6)

these groups have signified their willingness to co-operate. There is to be a meeting in August when from one to five men from each group will spend as much time together as is needed to start the work of a common, uniform terminology. This will mean that the China Medical Missionary Association, the National Medical Association, the Medical Pharmaceutical Association, the Kiangsu Educational Association and the largest commercial houses issuing school books and other publications, will all attempt to use the same terms for the same things. In the meantime a number of preliminary meetings have already been held and certain subjects designated for the meeting in August.

Health and public instruction is another subject which was much discussed at the Conference. Hearty endorsement was given to the work of the Council on Public Health Instruction representing the China Medical Missionary Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. At the invitation of these two organizations the National Medical Association decided to co-operate and appointed three of its members, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. F. C. Yen and Dr. Ida Kahn to act for the association. It is a long look forward, but the leaders of the medical profession the world over see the day coming when private practice shall give way to Government supervision of the sick and the main attention of the medical profession will be devoted to discovering new methods of preventing disease and to educating the people up to the point where they will put into practice the measures already known to diminish disease. It is interesting to note that this keynote was sounded in this first conference of the National Medical Association.

Future Outlook

In the resolutions passed on the last day of the conference one sees that these young doctors are finding themselves and the first essentials. Ultimately there must be a national public health service, government regulation of medical practice with a registration of all practitioners, and other measures which no special group of citizens can undertake to do. The outlook for the future of this association and for the growth of transplanted western medicine in China is very encouraging. This first conference of the National Medical Association marks an epoch in the history of medical progress in China.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1915
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. $	10.52
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.04
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-7⅝
London .....Demand	2-7 7/16
India .....T.T.	194¼
Paris .....T.T.	364
Paris .....Demand	364½
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	62
New York .....Demand	62⅛
Hongkong .....T.T.	74¼
Japan .....T.T.	80½
Batavia .....T.T.	146⅜

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅜
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8½
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 13/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	382½
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	64½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	4.09
" " 1—Marks.....	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.39
" " 1—Rupees.....	2.21
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.35
" " 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.45

Chinese Dollars, 72.40

On Peking, Demand, 105 7/16

On Tientsin, Demand, 105 11/16

On Newchwang, Demand, 81 3/16

On Hankow, Demand, 103½

On Chungking, Demand, 109

On Nanchang, Demand, 72⅝

On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/16

On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝

On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/16

On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62½

On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅝

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 1/16

February 22, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, February 21.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 5½d. Paid and Sellers.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5¼d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Closing steadier.

Last Quotation, London, February 19:—

Spot: 3s. 6½d. to 3s.6d. Paid and Buyers.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 6d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

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CHINA'S TRADE IN 1915 AFFECTED BY POLITICS

Compares Favorably, However, With That of the Previous Year

The Times Financial Review prints the following summary of the economic progress of China in 1915:

The economic situation in China is as interesting as the political situation. It is, indeed, largely conditioned by the latter, but the country has naturally not been able to escape some of the consequences of the war. Trade during the past year compares favorably with that of 1914. The first five months of the war, however, introduced such exceptional conditions that the comparison is vitiated, and it is safer to look to 1915 for tendencies rather than results. For foreign trade 1913 was a boom year; imports continued their essentially speculative character in 1914, but the outbreak of war played havoc with exports, which were lower than those of any year since 1909, silk being a prominent victim. As far as the import trade was concerned, China was at a double disadvantage during 1915; she was bound to suffer from the shortage of tonnage, but she was also over stocked, notably in piece goods. Trade has actually been better than the Customs returns would indicate, for it has been possible to work off a large portion of the balance of piece goods left over from 1914. For the first six months of the year the Customs revenue amounted only to Tls. 17,327,000, compared with Tls. 21,236,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. Imports from Great Britain to the end of September were valued at £6,376,000, or nearly £5,000,000 less than for the first nine months of the previous year.

Politics and Trade

Trade, however, was handicapped by the political situation as well as by the war. The Yuan Shih-k'ai regime has been in many respects a conspicuous advance on previous conditions. The centralization of government in Peking is all to the good; reforms have in a number of cases passed beyond the paper stage, although it would not be fair to look for much result within so short a time. But the redemption of the note issues of the Revolution period has been carried out; currency, it is true, remains more or less chaotic, but there has been an improvement in the stability of the Chinese dollar. In 1915 the controversy over Republican and Monarchical forms of government tended to revive unrest, and the banks, both native and foreign, adopted a cautious attitude, with immediate results to the course of trade. The negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese Governments also gave rise to some nervousness and led to a boycot—effectually enforced for some time—of Japanese goods. In spite of these adverse conditions there was a marked expansion of the tea, silk, and cotton industries. Tea has at last secured the attention of the Central Government. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, experts are supervising the growing and manufacture of tea, and efforts are being made to stop artificial coloring. These measures have been rewarded by the best tea season for 10 years, the export to Great Britain alone showing an increase of 15 per cent, from 169,298,000 lb., for 1913-14 to 189,250,000 lb. for 1914-15. Silk and cotton made a striking recovery after the depression of the last half of 1914. Chinese cotton mills reaped a harvest while Japan's yarn trade was suffering from the boycot. The total number of spindles is now close upon a million, with 152,000 additional spindles in course of construction.

Effects of the War

One outcome of the war was that no ambitious loan schemes could be put through, and railway construction suffered in consequence. The Government, however, encouraged by its success in 1914, decided to float another domestic loan, carrying interest at 6 per cent., this time for $24,000,000, the actual amount subscribed the previous year. A feature of the flotation was the appearance of a foreign bank as one of the issuing and subscription agencies. Certain revenues were allotted as a guarantee for interest and amortization, as in the case of foreign loans. The loan is said to have been over subscribed by $1,500,000. Further, the sum of £750,000, being part of the £2,000,000 set aside from the Reorganization Loan of 1914 for the Salt Gabelle, but not used, has been handed over to the Government for administrative purposes and for the reduction of certain short term debts. In this connection it may be pointed out that at a time when the Customs revenue shows a decline the successful working of the Salt Administration under Sir Richard Dane is proving of great value to China. The revenue last year was £6,800,000.

If the keynote of the past year has been tendencies rather than results, the most conspicuous tendency is, provided hindrances do not supervene, towards a considerable expansion of trade and industry in China. Such, indeed, is the conviction of all interested circles, and both in America and Japan definite steps are in progress with a view to taking the utmost advantage of this expansion. The question arises whether Britain is to be worsted in the competition. The past year has been put to good purpose in learning something of Germany's methods for pushing business and of the hold she has established on China's trade. It is significant that while conditions are fairly satisfactory in most parts of the country, Hankow should suffer most money stringency due to decreased exports. The circumstance reflects the extent to which the local export trade was in the hands of Germans before the war. A Special Commissioner of the Board of Trade has been inquiring into the prospects of British trade in China, but, if the fullest benefit is to be obtained from his investigations, his visit must not be merely a flush in the pan. Not only must British merchants take his warnings to heart and act upon them, but the Government ought to supplement its Commissioner's good work by appointing him and others to assist in the carrying out of his recommendations. Between the merchants' "Do something to help us" and the Government's "Do more to help yourselves" there is danger of British interests falling to the ground. Both parties should do their utmost, without waiting to see whether the other is moving also.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S. M. C. 1913 6% Debs Tls. 107.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 91.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 64.00
Telephones Tls. 97.00
Almas Tls. 18.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50
Butes (200) Tls. 2.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Consolidated Tls. 5.00
Dominions Tls. 17.50
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 22.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.50
Padangs Tls. 18.50
Semambus Tls. 2.10
Tebongs Tls. 32.00

Direct Business Reported

S.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1913 Tls. 103.50
Langkats Tls. 38.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.25
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Shanghai Gas Tls. 32.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 22, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kroewoeks Tls. 23.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.10 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.05 cash
Butes Tls. 1.87½ cash
Repahs Tls. 1.50 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.62½ cash
Senawangs Tls. 23.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.10 cash
Tebongs Tls. 32.50 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 23.50 cash

Direct

Telephones Tls. 98.00 cash
Centrals 3% Deb. Tls. 100.00 cash
Repahs Tls. 1.45 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.65 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50 cash
Almas Tls. 18.25 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.72½ March

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

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Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk report:—

Our last report was dated 11th inst.

White Silk.—The market continues to rule strong, while the volume of business is restricted by the small supplies and full rates asked.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 635-50. SSS Mars, 1, Tls. 665.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Phoenix Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 725 av.

Tteam Filatures. — Settlements amounting to 1,000 bales are said to have been settled for the new season on basis of Tls. 1,960 for Gold Double Deer 1, 2, open size.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyangs are steady at former rates. S.T., 1, 2, Tls. 420, 400. C.K., 1, Tls. 420.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Quiet. Spinning Girl 1, 2, Tls. 370 av.

Export Season 1915-1916

Export from 1st June to 31st			
Dec.	20,368	10,747	31,115
Jan. 7 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	—	30	30
" 8 Athos, French Mail	63	138	201
" 10 Mashima Maru, Japanese Mail	16	—	16
" 10 Novara, English Mail	26	12	38
" 11 Ida Maru, Japanese Mail	15	—	15
" 14 Penza, Russian Mail	10	—	10
" 15 Tacoma Maru, Japanese Mail	112	—	112
" 19 Sado Maru, Japanese Mail	308	—	308
" 21 Simbirsk, Russian Mail	20	20	40
" 22 Suwa Maru, Japanese Mail	36	—	36
" 24 Kashmir, English Mail	370	262	632
" 26 Porthos, French Mail	144	120	264
" 28 Penza, Russian Mail	—	—	—
" 28 Chiyo Maru, Japanese Mail	148	—	148
"1-31 Local Steamers,"	9	23	23
Export from 1st June to 31st January...	21,645	1 ,352	32,997
Against corresponding period 1914-15	9,382	11,864	21,246
" corresponding period 1913-14	24,492	16,111	40,603
" corresponding period 1912-13	32,375	16,812	49,187
" corresponding period 1911-12	26,993	9,490	36,483
" corresponding period 19 0-11	25,431	11,839	36,270
" corresponding period 1909-10	25,327	12,364	37,691
" corresponding period 1908-09	31,297	11,076	42,373
" corresponding period 1907-08	24,678	10,475	35,135
" corresponding perio1 1906-07	23,485	9,407	32,892
" corresponding period 1905-06	17,869	8,988	26,857

1915-16 Piculs

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	10,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	11,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	11,000
	33,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	1,000
Yellow Silk	1,500
Visible Supply for season to date	36,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

BETHLEHEM DIVIDEND TALK

New York, January 15.—There is a great deal of interest in Wall Street in the meeting next Thursday of the directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Bethlehem Steel advanced yesterday 9 points, to 488, and there was a report that some action might be taken on a dividend on the common stock.

This rumor was not credited by financiers who usually have good information as to the Bethlehem policy. The regular 1¾ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock will be paid.

The company plans to spend about $20,000,000 on betterments and reconstuction this year in addition to the $12,000,000 expended last year. It is said that earnings on the common stock during 1915 were in the neighborhood of $300 a share. The company is now producing at the rate of more than 1,000,000 shells per month.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 21.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot	7.77d.
March-April	7.50d.
October-November	7.20d.

Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s Bonus and Dividend

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to recommend a final dividend of 6% and a bonus of Tls. 1.00 per share, for the year ended December 31, 1915.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$417
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	975 Sa.
Yangtsze	$265 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$157½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	99s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85
Raub	Tls. 3.30 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $ 89 B.
	new $85 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 64 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 10½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	$74½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 107 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70½ B.
International Pref. ..	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 45 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.40 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ...	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$139 B.
Green Island	$10.05 B.
Langkats	Tls. 38¼ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Jewellyn	$82½.
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6¼ Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47¼
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7¼.
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.70.
Chempedak	Tls. 18½
Cheng	Tls. 5.10.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 5.10 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11½ Sa.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 23½ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 13.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15.55.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½ Sa.
Padang	Tls. 18½ Sa.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 15.
Permata	Tls. 7½.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ...	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.70 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 16.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13.
Tebong	Tls. 32 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber...	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94¼.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 21 was 178 tons."

LORD IVOR HERBERT'S ATTACK ON KITCHENER

Feature of the Week In London; An Extraordinary People

MISTAKE OF THE GERMANS

No Wonder Their Secret Service Was Misled, Says Consul-Captain

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, January 23.—The "incident" this week has been Sir Ivor Herbert's attack on "K. of K.," which, though hardly worthy of notice, makes one think what an extraordinary people we are to allow anyone to attack our War Lord, or to put up with civilian interference with our Navy.

The German secret service can be excused for their mistake in being (unintentionally) hood-winked as to the feeling of Britishers towards their King and flag. I have personally known Colonial life in Canada, India and Africa and can quite understand any foreigner assuming we lacked patriotism as a nation.

One incident must suffice. In the Zwatlands of South Africa I met a Britisher who openly boasted he had done with the old country; that he was by adoption an Africander and not an Englishman; that his Africa came before the motherland and for all he cared America could tow England over the Atlantic and use it as a sort of Coney Island.

Then the war broke out and August, 1914, saw that son of Britain on board a liner bound for Southampton to enlist, his farm was left to be sold for what it could fetch and six months ago the Englishman who thought he was an Africander gave his life in the fight to stop Germany.

I have talked with many men from many lands; they all tell the same tale. From India, Australia, Africa, China, the lads have come home to fight.

And now a word of those who are left behind "on the edge of beyond" who are fighting and upholding Britain's flag not any the less gloriously because they are not in khaki, because their weapon is the plough of the farmer, the brain of the organiser, their battlefield the vineyard or orchard, the counting house or saleroom; their's is not the limelight, their's not the World Stage, yet they are helping Britain often more than if they were cuddling a rifle "somewhere in France."

* * *

The Prince of Wales this week, by acting as president of the Pension Fund, started his public career and henceforth many will be the parts he will be called to play. Yet I doubt if he will ever have a more humorous one than his grandfather King Edward did when as Prince of Wales he visited India.

At one of the large towns the municipality consisting entirely of natives gave the Prince a reception and there was much perturbation amongst them prior to His Royal Highness' arrival. One of them who had visited England (and had swanked accordingly) was pushed forward as spokesman when the Prince arrived, and with the eyes of his fellows on him he affected an ease he was far from feeling and made small talk by inquiring in a loud cheerful voice of the Prince: "Well, Sir, and how's your Ma?" Needless to say Edward carried the thing through with his accustomed tact, but the strain on his staff was something alarming.

* * *

This week we have before us an election in the London district and the contest is being watched very keenly. Squadron Commander Noel Pemberton-Billing, backed by such men as Ben Tillett, Horatio Bottomley and Arnold White, using the Aerial Defence of London as his plank, is opposing Mr. Warwick Brooks on the Coalition Ticket. The general man in the street hopes for the airman's victory as we have enough talkers in Parliament who are not practical men and there is a painful minority of practical men who know from actual experience what they are talking about.

* * *

Lays of the Hertfordshire Hunt (Humphreys) by the late Capt. George U. Robins of the East Yorkshire Regiment have just been republished by his sister.

Capt. Robins met his death last May in the great "Hill 60" fight.

He spent several years in China and was as good a sportsman as soldier, and I can thoroughly recommand his verses to those who like the good old genuine sporting sort.

His policital views are worthy of framing:

I am sick of the cant of political creeds,
Of speeches and articles nobody reads,
Of "popular" measures that nobody likes,
Of die-hards and do-noughts, and tariffs and strikes,
But a squire of broad acres who wears a red coat,
Whatever his views is the man for my vote.

Whilst the "Envoi" addressed to his wife touches a deep note:—

I have seen the thrones of the Kings that were,
The lands where the Power shall be,
From the Zoutspanberg to the Himalaya,
From the sea to the furthest sea.
I have searched the earth for a fairer face,
For a friendship half so true,
But the heart comes back to its resting place,
For the World holds none like you.
From all Life's guerdons the great and small
I have learnt the worth of the Best of All.

* * *

Tomorrow the entries for Cruft's Dog Show close. A new departure has been made this year in offering prizes for competition amongst dogs the property of officers in either the Navy or Army.

Mentioning dog shows brings to my mind a train of recollections. I have always been a "doggy" man, and the love created by a nondescript terrier in my heart when I was about five, has led me at various times from nondescripts to collies, collies to bull dogs and thence to smooth coated fox terriers. The fox terrier has remained my favorite; he's such a sportsman, so plucky, such a pal, in fact a thorough good all-round dog and companion.

Once when out at the Cape I owned a dog called Tollgate Tiger with the Redmond Dorsay—Donna Fortuna blood very prominent, and as a pup Tiger did great things running through his classes at Cape Town and pretty well lifting all there was at the Port Elizabeth show. He however loved a fight, and at the time I speak of was blind in one eye as the result and was very much a veteran. I however decided to enter him in the veteran class and send him down with three other dogs to the Cape Town show.

The old dog when I took him off the bench prior to entering the ring limped with rheumatism but on entering the ring he surprised me; he carried himself well, showed perfectly, and though he got no award I am convinced that he remembered his former greatness, for on the way back to his bench he wanted to have an argument with a younger terrier that was swanking a bit too much.

Japan Police Arrest An Elusive German

Captain von Mollavick Caught After Evading Allies Nearly a Year

Tokio, February 16.—After eluding the authorities of Russia, England, and Canada for nearly a year, Captain von Mollavick, formerly of the German General Staff Office, was arrested by the Japanese police authorities in Yokohama Monday. Commander Tateno, Lieutenant Matsumoto and other Japanese naval authorities from the Yokosuka Naval Station took Captain von Mollavick to Yokosuka, the same night. He will be tried there soon.

It was about two months ago that the Japanese government received cables from the government of the Allies to arrest him if he came to Japan. Captain von Mollavick was attached to the German General Staff Office before he was ordered to join a regiment. He was later made a prisoner of war by the Russian Army and was detained at a camp in Siberia. He escaped from the camp early last year and after a brief stay at home, during which time he is believed to have obtained secret orders from the German Government, he left for England. He stayed in England several months without being discovered by the British Government. He sailed from England last fall for America. After his arrival in America he traveled widely and reached Seattle some three months ago. He left there on the Japanese steamer Tamba Maru, which arrived at Yokohama from Seattle Saturday afternoon.

PRIVATEERS CAPTURED

New York, February 9.—Off the Bermuda Islands in the Atlantic the British cruiser *Drake* captured the German cruiser *Roon*, acting as tender to privateers after an engagement of three hours. Report says that two merchantmen, auxiliaries of the *Roon*, were also captured but no confirmative message has so far been received. A theory has it that one of the two steamers is the vessel which recently seized the *Appam*.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geechen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bankok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Yokohama	Hankow	Tientsin
		New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office, 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ld.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Osaka	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Berlin: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
Hamburg: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

Every description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—		
Glds. 50,000,000	(about	£4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—		
Glds. 9,237,150	(about	£769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta	
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei	
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi	
Djember	Penang	Tegal	
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong	
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap	
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden	
Makassar	Singapore		
Medan	Soerabaia		

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Bomb Bursts In Home Of Milwaukee Consul

Milwaukee, February 7.—A bomb explosion in the apartment of Signor Armino Conti, the local Italian consul, is shrouded in mystery. It is suspected that it was placed there by pro-German sympathizers.

INDICT 'MOSE' HUNT

Mongolia Purser Charged With Smuggling Chinese

San Francisco, February 9.—The federal grand jury today returned true bills against Purser "Mose" Hunt, Chief Engineer Paul, First Assistant Engineer Scott and 24 other members of the crew of the steamer Mongolia charging them with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese into the United States. Captain Emory Rice was not indicted.

These indictments are the outcome of an investigation made by the immigration authorities into an attempt made to smuggle nearly 100 Chinamen into San Francisco on the last trip of the Mongolia from the Orient.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The Chinese depression moves away towards Japan, across the Eastern Sea; but the barometer is falling again in the North. Rainy and misty weather on the Lower Yangtsze.

22.—The rain continues, heavy mist, at Shanghai. The pressure begins to come down again.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, February 22, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
at. at Centg., mm		763.53	763 90
„ „ Ishes		30.06	30.08
Variation a m. for 24 h		-1.69	-0.79
Variation a m. for 12 h		-2.51	-1.08
Wind	Direction	NW	Calm
	Kilom per hour	7	0
	Miles	4.3	0.0
Temperature	Cen	5°)	5°6
	Fahr.	41.0	42 1
Humidity: sc		100	100
Nebulosity: 0-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		0.1	2.5
Re ahallinches		0.00	0.10

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 22, -916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	15-30
Mackerel	„	—
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.40
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	30-40
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	22-25
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2-40-2.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

"THE BLACK BOX"

Showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled
"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY"
and
"THE INHERITED SIN"
In four reels.

You must see "The Black Box" before you can judge it, because it is entirely and distinctly different. It is the most remarkable serial in all the history of the Film Business.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents, including The Landing of Allied Troops at Salonica

"MAX IS LOVE SICK"
This sparkling Two-Reel Comedy is by Max Linder, who plays the hero in his brilliant and comical manner.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another scream entitled:
"GETTING ACQUAINTED"

VICTORIA THEATRE

For 22nd, 23rd and 24th February, 1916
COMMENCING
Tuesday, February 22nd,
AND FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
The Great Italian Art Film
"IN THE LAND OF DREAM AND LOVE"
Five Parts
"SHOTGUNS THAT KICK"
Keystone Comedy
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For 22nd, 23rd and 24th Feb., 1916
"THE OYSTER"
Interesting
"HIS SECOND CHILDHOOD"
Keystone Comedy
"THE FATAL THREE"
Drama in Three Parts
"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"SHUNG SUSAN"
Comedy
"CHARLIE IN THE PARK"
By Charlie Chaplin

LYCEUM THEATRE

PROGRAMME
of
FIRST CONCERT
to be given by
Madame Van Brandt
on
SATURDAY,
26th February, 1916

1.—**Overture,** Barber of Seville.....*Rossini.*
Public Band
2.—**Cavatina Rossini,** from Barbiere de Seville.....*Rossini*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band
3.—**Rhapsody No. 2**.....*Liszt*
Public Band
4.—**Variation**.....*Patti*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band
INTERVAL
5.—**Largo,** from the New World Symphony.....*Dvorak*
Public Band
6.—**Polonaise,** Mignon.....*Thomas*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band
7.—**Un Bal,** from Symphonie Fantastique.....*Berlioz*
Public Band
8.—**Fay of the Spring**.....*Jorice*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band

Public Band conducted by Prof. R. Buck.
Accompanist Oscar Strock.

Booking at Moutrie's

8686

TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th February, 1916.

1.—*"MARRIED THROUGH A PIN"* Comical Picture
2.—*"LOVE VERSUS AVOIRDUPOIS"* Very Amusing Comedy
3.—*"ALL AT SEA"* A very laughable Keystone Comedy
4.—**"THE BLACK BOX"** 3rd Episode—2 parts. A great detective drama
5.—*"TWEEDLEDUM'S ADVENTURES"* A very farcical picture.

Two changes of programme each week. On Monday and Friday.

One Episode of "The Black Box" will be shown with each change of programme.

We have now made special arrangements to put up especially good programmes so as to merit the patronage of our many friends.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 24	P.M	Vancouver	Robert Dollar	Am.	Morton	R.DollarCo.
.. 24	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.	McCurdy	S. Tomes Co
.. 25		Tacoma etc.,	Shinpo Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	T.K.K.
.. 27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 3		New York	City of Baroda	Jap.		M.B.K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	Br.	Ridley	R. D.Co
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
.. 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
.. 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
.. 25	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P. M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C. P. O. S.
.. 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
.. 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
.. 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 22	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Feb 24	2 00	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
26	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Hakuai Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
28	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie M. M.
29	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N Y K.
29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Mar 17	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Feb 28	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
29	..	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	Pilcher	Gibb L. &Co
Mar 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Prosesilaus	Fr.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
.. 1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
.. 5	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
.. 5	..	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
.. 5		Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	./. & O.
15		Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Bartens	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	d. & S.
.. 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
.. 21		Colombo	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
.. 23	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
.. 29	..	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Feb 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
23	..	Takao, Formosa	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
.. 24	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 24	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
24	2.00	Hongkong	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
.. 25	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Chungking	Br.	Gibb	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
28	10.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
.. 29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Feb 23	2.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
23	D.L.	Dairy	Ichang	Br.	Pike	B. & B.
24		Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
24	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Sishan	Br.	Simons	K. M. A.
.. 25	A.M.	Tientsin Direct	Hsinfung	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co.
25	3 00	Tsingtau, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
.. 25	P. M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
.. 26	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonsling	Br.	Wright	J.M. & Co.
27	D.L.	Dairy	Hanyang	Br.	Rickett	B. & S.
.. 29	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Foochow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Feb 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
23	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.
24	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
.. 25	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
28	M.N.	do	Ta'ee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S N Co
29	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 21	Ningpo	Kiangtsze	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 22	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 22	Japan	Matsu Maru	1576	Jap.	Iwamoto		
Feb 22	Hankow	Kiangyung	145	Chi.	Mc Iwain	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 22	Foochow	Haean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 22	Nanking	Tsesngtah	475	Br.	Blown	C.I &E.L Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	ons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 22	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J.M. & Co.
22	Hankow, etc	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & C.
.. 22	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	816	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co
22	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co
.. 22	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S
22	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2094	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co
.. 22	Japan	Wakanoura M.	1445	Jap.	Hirata	N.Y.K
.. 22	Ningpo	Kiangtsze	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 22	Hankow, etc.,	Tschang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
.. 22	Hankow, etc.	Saiwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
.. 22	Hankow, etc.,	Wuchang	1975	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
.. 22	Hankow, etc.,	Changsa	1299	Br.	Tindall	Geddes&Co
.. 22	Takao, Foochow	Niitaka Maru	1854	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
.. 22	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	1049	Br.	Carle	J M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
W N R	Dec. 28	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	312	Powel
YYPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Cove
1 c	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
F & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Cordilliere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Namur**	Feb. 20
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
China	Feb. 18
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 28
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 25
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 23
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar. 31
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 29
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 30
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 28
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor		Apr. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nankin**	Jan. 8	Feb. 24
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow		Apr. 5
Nore	Feb. 25	Feb. 26
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar. 9
Oanfa		Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 27
Teiresias	Jan. 15	Feb. 27
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15
LEFT MANILA		
St. Albans	Feb. 21	Feb. 28

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 22
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agran	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Mar. 5
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 30
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 25
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 25
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 16
Siam		Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Feb. 30
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 28	Feb. 24
Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Hazel Dollar		Feb. 28
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, February 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. I. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on the 23rd inst. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2789	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 21	Chwangtao	Astrachan	1150	Rus	Soyko	K M A	CNCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus	Tarabochia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 19	Chwangtao	Chungking	694	Br.	Monkman	S. & S.	U S
Feb 20	Hankow	Changsa	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes& Co	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Riekmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	187	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	Op.
Feb 17	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1242	Jap	Fukubu	Dodwell	M.B.K.W
Feb 19	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 19	Dairy	George	777	Rus	Dzol	K M A	W W
Jan 28	Foochow	Haiming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 29	Chefoo	Heichi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 15	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	Henderson	B. & S.	B Y P W
Feb 16	Swatow	Hanyang	1129	Br.	Puckett	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co.	U S A W
Jan 3	Hongay	Kabo	981	Chi	Hoeg	Moller & Co.	M.B.K.W
Feb 19	Hongkong	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	Watt	B. & S.	C N W P
Feb 20	Swatow	Kungping	1724	Chi.	Howie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 20	Hongkong	Kwangtsi	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	C M C W
Feb 21	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K	W S W
Feb 2	Tsingtao	Lienshing	1048	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co.	O N W
July 16	Hankow	Maidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Malles	1682	Ger.	Lahmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	Augustad	S. O. Co.	SOCW
Jan 28	Dairy	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	Int D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshso	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N Co	N.S.C.W
Feb 20	Dairy	Niitaka Maru	1648	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	P W
Feb 21	Japan	Nikko Maru	1266	Jap.	Murakawa		
Jan 31	Dairy	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Feb 19	Japan	Robert Dollar	3419	Am.	Morton	R Dollar	B VI
Feb 21	Japan	Rokkosan Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetomi	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
July 30	Siangtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Braun	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5445	Aus	Marcopolish	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shahun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co.	KNDW
Feb 1	Cruise	Store Nordiske	882	Dan.	Christiansen	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Feb 15	Dairy	Shawhsing	2000	Chi	Weidemann	N.S.N.Co	10 p
Feb 6	Hongkong	St. Patrick	2692	Br.	McCurdy	S. TomesCo.	P W E
Feb 19	Japan	Shinpo Maru	2692	Jap	Matsumoto	A T Co	
Feb 20	Hankow	Saiwo	1208	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	H W
Feb 21	Hankow	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 21	Hongkong	Shantung	1536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W
Feb 17	Japan	Toyora Maru	1616	Jap	Shimizu	M. B. Co.	U S
Feb 2	Hankow	Tatung	1590	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S.	C N W
Feb 20	Hankow	Wuchang	1480	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 21	Swatow	Woosang	1127	Br	Smith	J. M. & Co	S H W
Feb 17	Hongkong	Yushun	1079	Chi	Legge	C.M.S.NCo.	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 19	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	1987	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Feb 20	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Chefoo for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcinous left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Protiselaus left Kobe for Shanghai via Kure and Kuchinotzu on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pingsuey left Yokohama for Shanghai via Miike on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans left Manila for Hongkong on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on about Monday, the 28th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 9 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Kobe at 8 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 3 p.m. today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of January 13 left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Friday morning, the 25th instant. She brings 3,321 bales of Bombay yarn, and 4,450 bales of Bombay cotton.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo at 6 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 29th instant.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, Feb. 26.

THE EX P. AND O. ORIENTAL AGAIN SOLD

Price Doubled in a Few Months

It may be recalled that a few months back the Ho Hong Steamship Company, Ltd., of South Canal Road, Singapore, secured the old P. and O. liner Oriental which had been running to the Far East for many years, for trade between the Straits and China. The purchase price was £32,000. The vessel was renamed the Hong Kheng and has been a regular visitor to Hongkong. In consequence of the great scarcity of shipping certain authorities recently approached the firm and entered into negotiations for the purchase of the ship and these, we understand, have been completed with the result that the Hong Kheng again changes hands, the Ho Hong S.S. Company receiving £65,000 as the purchase price. The vessel was built in 1889 and had a net tonnage of 3,085.

FIRE ON S.S. IYO MARU

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru, 6,320 tons, which entered the port of Kobe on the 11th with a consignment of 4,575 tons of raw cotton from India, caught on fire on the evening of the 14th while unloading her cargo by lighters. Fire broke out from the double hold at 6 p.m., but was put under control at 8.50 thanks to the strenuous efforts of her crew. The losses are roughly estimated at Y.80,000.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. on the 25th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp on the 25th instant.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Dr. and Mrs. Davidson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Herrensberg, and Mr. A. H. P. Jennings.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Hongkong:—Miss Jean Stirling.

Per s.s. Fengtien for Tientsin:—Mr. Mascarello.

Per s.s. Chiyuen for Hongkong:—Mrs. F. A. Cook.

Per s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Messrs. K. Mauerer and F. J. Wang.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia ..	Mch. 25
Empress of Japan....	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia . ..	,, 22
Monteagle	,, 28
Empress of Russia ..	May 20
Empress of Japan....	June 9
Empress of Asia	,, 17
Monteagle	July 7
Empress of Russia ..	,, 15
Empress of Japan....	Aug. 11
Empress of Asia	Aug. 12

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

BUCHHEISTER & Co.

Established 1867.

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T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	23 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	27 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

C. M. S. S. CO.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co.

(SHIPS FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG)

American Mail Line

FROM

Shanghai to San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.

Calling at Nagasaki and Honolulu only.

First Class service at special reduced rates.

Reduced rates to Missionaries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

For further information, rates of passage, etc., Apply to

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'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

U.S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS INCOME TAX

Recent Decisions Open Way To Raise Revenue For Defense Plans

Washington, January 25.—The Supreme Court yesterday handed down its decision on the five appeals taken to it from various States regarding the constitutionality of the income tax provisions of the Underwood Tariff Act, the decision upholding the validity of the legislation.

This decision is being taken advantage of immediately by the advocates of preparedness in congress, the sustaining of the right of the federal government to enact a federal income tax opening the way for further taxation for the securing of revenue.

FOREIGN DIVORCE SUIT

False Representation Alleged in Suit Filed At Osaka

According to Japanese papers, quoted by the Japan Chronicle, a young American woman has instituted a divorce suit in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho. It is stated that while living in Kobe in January 1914, plaintiff became acquainted with P. C. Holm, aged 30, and in March of the same year they were married at Yokohama according to Japanese law. At the same time the marriage was registered at the United States Consulate at Yokohama. Subsequently the couple went to San Francisco, where plaintiff discovered that her husband was not a railway official, as he had represented himself to be. The couple returned to Yokohama, but shortly afterwards respondent disappeared and has not returned. A daughter was born to plaintiff, and in the course of taking steps to register the birth, she made the discovery that respondent was not an American citizen, as he falsely represented himself, but was the son of a German father and a Chinese mother. Plaintiff accordingly sought a divorce on grounds of misrepresentation and desertion.

LAUD AMERICAN AIRMEN

French to Enrol a Score of Them In a Special Fighting Squad

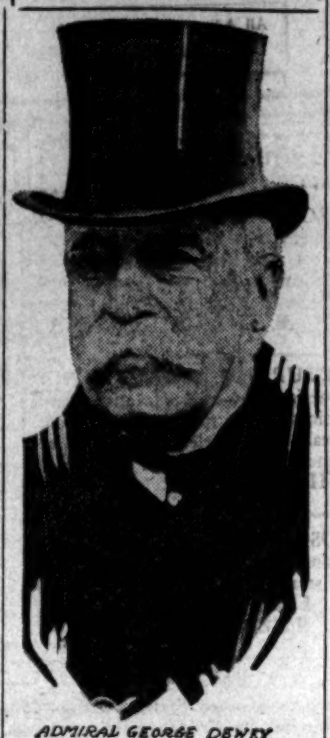
Paris, January 18.—"In the name of France I wish to express the national gratitude and appreciation of your efforts and inform you that steps will be taken immediately to enrol all American aviators here—some twenty altogether—in one Franco-American squardron." This was the statement made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Besnard, Aviation State Secretary to the American airmen Thaw, Prince, and Cowdin, and Prince's brother and Robert Soubirah of New York, would-be aviators. The Americans were delighted at their reception at aviation headquarters.

M. Besnard further declared that he would order every encouragement given to American flyers, and especially to learners, at the Pau Aviation School.

The meeting was arranged by Eugene Boggiano, a fellow-passenger of the airmen on the Rochambeau after a trip to America as special correspondent of the Petit Journal. Through his agency they were also presented to M. Berthelot, chief of the permanent staff at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to former Foreign Minister Pichon, director of the Petit Journal, who thanked them in the name of the French press.

The aviators look exceedingly fit after their furlough and say they had "a splendid time."

Dewey Asked for 330 Ships More Than Daniels



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

In the report of the General Naval Board, made public by Secretary Daniels after public criticism, called for 330 more ships by 1925 than the plan submitted by Secretary Daniels.

The report was signed by Admiral George Dewey, head of the General Board.

Lieutenant Asquith As Poet

A charming little collection, "The Volunteer and Other Poems," by Lieutenant Herbert Asquith, the Prime Minister's second son, has been published by Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson.

There is only one opinion to be expressed on Lieut. Asquith's effort, says the *Daily Chronicle* (London). It is poetry, beyond all shadow of doubt. In every one of the items there is the undeniable evidence of a true poet, the unmistakable expression of lyric gift.

One need not go farther than the first piece in the book to judge of this. It appeared originally anonymously and was quoted far and wide by some of the best of men, including the Bishop of London, as being the real thing, and one of the finest efforts in verse provoked by the war. It is called "The Volunteer:"

Here lies a clerk who half his life had spent
Toiler at ledgers in a city-grey,
Thinking that so his day would drift away
With no lance broken in life's tournament:
Yet ever 'twixt the books and his bright eyes.
The gleaming eagles of the legions came,
And horsemen, charging under phantom skies,
Went thundering past beneath the oriflamme
And now those waiting dreams are satisfied.
From twilight into spacious dawn he went;
His lance is broken; but he lies content.
With that high hour, in which he lived and died.
And failing thus he wants no recompense,
Who found his battle in the last resort:
Nor needs he any hearse to bear him hence
Who goes to join the men of Agincourt.

'SKY IS THE LIMIT' ON FREIGHT RATES

Prices On Sugar And Hemp Are Rising By Leaps As Result

Manila, January 22.—With P. 6.25 per picul the quoted rate on sugar from Iloilo to New York, and with English shipping firms quoting a rate of 385 shillings on hemp from Manila to London, the prices of the island's staple products are advancing by leaps and bounds.

Never in the history of Philippine commerce has there been such a phenomenal rise in freight rates as that seen during the past few weeks, declare local brokers who have kept in touch with the situation, and the same authorities declare that the end is not yet.

One who has been following the situation closely yesterday exhibited figures compiled by him showing the advance in freight rates, particularly in connection with the exportation of sugar, and these show that where the antibellum rates were hardly ever in excess of P.0.94 per picul, the rate has been gradually advancing ever since war was declared. The majority of last year's crop of sugar was shipped at a rate of P.2.40 per picul, but scarcity of tonnage caused that rate to be abandoned many months ago. The biggest advances have come recently, however, and so often have quotations been changed, that on more than one occasion it has been found necessary to change quotations more than once during a single day.

The present rate, quoted at P.6.25 per picul, is the record tonnage price asked thus far for Iloilo New York shipments, but there is every indication that these figures will be changed for a still highter rate within the next few days.

The effect of the high freigth rates, it is said, will prove anything but beneficial to the high grades of Philippine sugar, which have been shipped in the past to the European and United States markets. China has always taken most of the lower grades not consumed locally, so that these are not materially affected by the higher rater. Japan may come to the rescue, however, it is stated, and this at present seems to be the only hope for the planters and exporters.

The sugar crop of Formosa is not a success this year, but just how complete has been its failure is somewhat of a mystery locally. A few days ago Japan bought 51,000 piculs of No. 1 Philippine sugar in the Iloilo market, and if other orders of equal magnitude follow, the effect of the advance in freight rates on the Atlantic will not be felt so severly here.

News Brevities

The "pleasant hour" at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Sunday was a most enjoyable affair in every way. Evidently the word had been passed out on all the ships, and a large number of men was present. The various numbers of the program were enthusiastically applauded, and the end of the hour came all too quickly. Another good time is planned for next Sunday.

• • •

The second meeting of the Photographic Society of Shanghai will be held at the Astor House Hotel tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock, and will take the form of an exhibition of lantern slides by Mr. A. E. C. Hindson, entitled "Glimpses of the Orient." One hundred and thirty views taken at Peking, Hangchow, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Malay States, Colombo, Rangoon, etc., will be shown.

• • •

The Coast Inspector informs us that he has received a report from the China Merchants S. N. Co. to the effect that a hopper barge broke adrift from the s.s. Hsinchang on the 19th instant and was abandoned 26¼ miles, N. 56deg. E. (magnetic), from Tae Island.

• • •

Mr. H. F. Arthur (of Arthur and Bond, Yokohama), who is now staying at the Astor House Hotel, is today making a special appeal to the gentlemen of Shanghai, as will be seen from the advertisement on page 3. Mr. Arthur will be in attendance today, and the following two days, to take orders for shirts, sleeping suits, underwear, etc. He is, besides, showing a fine range of shirts and shirtings, socks, ties, etc. The ladies will find that Mrs. Arthur still has a number of bargains to offer them.

• • •

Hon. T. R. Jernigan has been delivering a series of lectures to the students of the Comparative Law School of China on the subject 'Great Lawyers.' He has already lectured concerning the Roman and English lawyers, and is now preparing another on Chief Justice Marshall, as a great representative of the American Bar. On next Thursday, February 24, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Jernigan will deliver a lecture of another type, on the subject 'Sources of Municipal Law.' If there are members of the Bar who would be glad to hear Mr. Jernigan, they are cordially invited to be present at No. 20 Quinsan Road at the above named hour.

• • •

A fire broke out at 200 Kwangse Road yesterday at 7.31 a.m. On arrival of the brigade it was found that a kitchen shed, covered with galvanized roofing, was well alight. The inmates of the Dar Woo Dah Theater came to the rescue, and one jet sufficed to extinguish the outbreak. The fire which originated in the roof, probably was caused by a defective flue.

• • •

The dates for the Tientsin Race Club meeting have been fixed for May 16, 17 and 18. Training will begin on March 10 and entries will close April 14.

• • •

News has been received that the E. and A. steamer Empire has arrived in Sydney with German prisoners of war from Hongkong.

• • •

Fire which broke out aboard the Panama Maru at Yokohama on February 15 caused damage to the extent of 40,000 Yen. The harbor police and shore fire brigade subdued the flames in an hour.

• • •

Three former members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, whose terms expired on February 17, have left for England to offer their services to the British army. They are D. Hayes, M. J. Colleary and V. H. Meade. Colleary sailed on the steamer Monteagle. Meade and Hayes left on the P. and O. liner Namur.

• • •

We have received the new calendar of the Commercial Press. It is an excellent example of the work of the firm. The picture shows a patriarch of the ancients with his daughter listening to a story teller. The scene is printed in many colors and is outlined in gold. The lettering is in Chinese characters only.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . . . February 24

Will accept cargo for transhipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

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Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsianfu	dep	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pongpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pongpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38		
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30		

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.59	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 1 & 2 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang	8.08		9.31	10.55	1.28	4.54	7.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.28	11.52		4.59	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.24	12.48	2.37	5.49		1.50
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.46	8.00	3.19		5.19			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			6.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.23	9.02	4.24		5.51			6.24
NANKING .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry .. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 1 & 2 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..	..	..	..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.55	1.30		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG .. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.40
CHINKIANG .. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.39
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.49
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.23	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan .. arr.	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang .. arr.	2.33	9.39	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.09

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Miles.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	Miles.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG PORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
2.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG PORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
to sell within the premises
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
(1st FLOOR)
ON
Thursday, the 24th February,
at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.
The whole of the
EXCELLENT
Household Furniture and Requisites
(All in splendid condition and nearly new).
Comprising:—

DRAWING ROOM.—Large Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton Blackwood Center Table, Chairs, Marble Top Flower Stands, Tientsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Upholstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

DINING ROOM.—Unpolished Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Teakwood Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner Service, etc.

BED ROOMS. — Mahogany Stained Teak Suites, fitted with Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—One Large Safe, Desks, Revolving Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc.,

Pantry and Kitchen requisites as usual. Electric Fittings throughout;

and

One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas Oetzmann, London.
One Oliver Typewriter, nearly New.
One Large American Safe.
One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wendesday, when Catalogues will be ready.

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000.

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of February, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector-General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspector-General of Customs,
Peking, 16th February, 1916.

8807-F-23

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
Wine Merchants
Telephone 2021
73, Szechuen Road

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SPRING MEETING, 1916

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1916, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Wednesday, 1st March, 1916, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8820

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8775

NEWLY OPENED
MADAME PRONAY'S
Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

L.B.A. Willard Storage Battery L.B.A.

When You Press the Button—
You're entitled to good bright lights.
If you'll let us keep your storage battery in condition you'll be *sure* of them.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

AT THE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
THE
LEAP-YEAR-DAY
MASQUERADE
ON
29 FEBRUARY, 1916
WILL BE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
GRAND SUPPER CONFETTI
FULL ORCHESTRA
TICKETS $3.00
FOR SALE AT HOTEL OFFICE.

NOTICE

BUYERS of "Shell" Motor Spirit are requested to note that quotations are based on, and drums filled with, a weight of 58 pounds per 10 gallons.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China), Ltd.

8833

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470

8783

Have You Something Good To Sell in China?

Make it known before the Flood of Competition sets in.

We translate and place advertising in all the principal Chinese Newspapers.

We design and print pamphlets, posters, showcards and calendars, especially suited to the China Trade.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Tel. 3449.

NOTICE

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.
have moved to
new premises
No. A133, Szechuen Road
Telephone 805

Swedish-East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel, at 5.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th February, 1916.

All Irishmen are invited to be present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,
Hon. Secretary.
c-o Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
4, Foochow Road.

Shanghai, 19th February, 1916.

8805

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8872

U.S. CONSUL HIGGINS WILL BE RECALLED

Had Offended the Germans By His Pro-Ally Utterances At Stuttgart

Washington, D. C., January 20.—Edward Higgins, United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, will be recalled on leave of absence because of the fact that he has rendered himself objectionable to the German authorities. Consul Higgins, the State Department has been informed, has been outspoken in favor of the Allies and has embarrassed members of the American colony in Stuttgart by his alleged indiscreet criticism of the Germans.

The feeling against Consul Higgins is said to have come to a head when the Cologne Gazette printed a despatch from its Washington correspondent quoting Americans recently returned from Germany as attributing pro Ally utterances to the Consul.

Consul Higgins is a native of Boston, and before his appointment to the Consular Service, in 1903, was for twenty years a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. His first post was at Berne, Switzerland, and in 1907 he was transferred to Stuttgart.

The Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette sent to his paper a copy of the statements made by Mrs. A. Lorenz of New York City and Professor Carl Sherwin of the Fordham University Medical School, which were printed in The New York Times of Dec. 8 last.

Mrs. A. Lorenz severely criticised Consul Higgins on her arrival here Dec. 7 last. She said that the Consul had constantly advised American citizens who came to him that it was unsafe for them to remain in Germany. Mrs. Lorenz added that the Consul was unpopular with the American colony of Stuttgart.

MEXICO-AMERICAN PLOT

San Francisco, February 15.—It is reported that General Carrana's adherents in a report to the U. S. Government claim that they have succeeded in preventing a combined plot of Americans and Mexicans to blow up the U. S. battleship Kentucky now at Vera Cruz, with the object of involving the two countries in war.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ARCHITECT wants position as draughtsman or superintendent of works in Shanghai or outport. Academical education and 6 years experience in China. Apply to Box No. 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

8830-F-25

RETURNED STUDENT from America, with local educational and business experience, desires position. Speaks many dialects. High social standing. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

8824-F-24

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese gentleman, with experience as store-keeper, godown-keeper or time-keeper. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

A CHINESE gentleman, college graduate (United States), and ex-editor of an English daily paper, desires position. Teaching and journalistic work preferred. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

8813

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED at once for Japan, a smart, competent saleslady, who thoroughly understands dressmaking. Apply Room 201, Astor House Hotel, before 9 o'clock.

8831-F-25

WANTED, Chinese or Japanese artists, immediately. State salary expected and enclose testimonials. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

8832

JUNIOR CLERK required by foreign firm; experience not necessary. Apply, stating salary expected, to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, wanted by well-known firm. State salary required. Previous experience not necessary. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, by a firm with good connections, person to take exclusive charge of department. Applicants to state previous experience, salary expected and to enclose testimonials. Good prospects for the right man. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

8832

WANTED, competent stenographer and typist. Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

8825-F-25

WANTED: Stenographer and general office assistant. Apply to W. B. Knapp & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road.

8815-F-22

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room), 39, Kiangse Road (Nanking Road corner). Apply to J. A. Hayes,

8772-F-23

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

7, CARTER ROAD, well-furnished rooms with bathrooms attached. 'Phone and every convenience. Terms very moderate.

8786

TO LET, in private German family, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

8799-F-25

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, comfortable furnished rooms with board. Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by bachelor, furnished room with bath in downtown district, state price, answer Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

8819-F-23

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, Western district, furnished or unfurnished flat; kitchen, bathroom, and verandah attached; near trams. Also single bedroom. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

8828-F-25

TO LET, from middle of April, for 4 or 6 months, well-furnished house, conveniently situated in Western district. Will not let to bachelors. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

8801-F-25

TO LET, from March 1st, well-furnished flat, Western district, hot and cold water, telephone, close to trams. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

8780-F-23

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, from March or April, in French or Western district, an unfurnished house of about 5-7 rooms, with modern conveniences and garden. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

8818-F-24

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1883

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, small, low-body, British-made, light motor-car, in perfect running order. Tls. 450. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

8802-F-23

WANTED, Motor-boat, new or Second-hand, First-class and Comfortable. Reply, with full particulars and price, to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

8816-F-26